FBIS DAILY REPORT
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MOSCOW SUMMIT CONCLUDES, JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

Summit Meeting Ends

AU281255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Informed circles in Moscow claim that the meeting of the heads of states and parties of the Warsaw Pact member countries has exhausted its agenda with its session this morning. The individual consultations and exchange of views between the state and party leaders are next and they will last until this evening when Yuriy Andropov, head of the Soviet party and state, will give a dinner in their honor.

According to the same sources, it is expected that an official announcement on this summit meeting will be issued tonight.

'Crisis Situation' Discussed

LD281505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Warsaw Pact members believe that "possibilities still exist for overcoming the current crisis situation" in relations between the two blocs. This claim has been made by well-informed domestic sources after this morning's 2-hour session of East European party and state leaders. According to the same sources, this extraordinary summit does not intend to "shut the door" on any talks and contacts between the existing military alliances, but "on the contrary," it wishes to stress the need "to look for constructive approaches" for their prolongation.

In this context, as domestic sources claim, it is not out of the question for some Prague and Soviet initiatives to be relaunched from this meeting too. It is difficult to forecast how much these initiatives can be "enriched" with innovations, in addition to the proposals already known. According to these circles, the Soviet Union and its allies have "made maximum efforts" and "shown the necessary flexibility" but have met with "a wall of silence on the part of NATO" which has "rejected in advance" every one of their proposals without considering them.

However, in spite of this, Moscow circles claim that the current Moscow summit should not be expected to launch "any kind of ultimatum," but rather another "call for halting the nuclear madness." The circles claim that it could happen that the USSR will not end its unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its "SS-20" missiles overnight. There should, however, equally be no doubt that the realization of "adequate measures" for strengthening the Warsaw Pact's nuclear potential will be enforced, for the purpose of "maintaining the balance of power with NATO," as Ustinov said yesterday.

For the time being one can only surmise what this implies. Recently Western analysts in Moscow have been concerned a great deal with it. Taking their cue from Moscow press articles, from Ustinov's speech yesterday and from Andropov's speech at the last CPSU Central Committee session they consider the bringing of Soviet "SS-20" missiles closer to the U.S. Pershings due to be deployed in West Germany as "an accomplished fact." They see the territories of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and even Hungary and Bulgaria as the areas for the future deployment of these weapons. However, this is pure surmise, and applies particularly to the intimation that Bulgaria could become a country with medium-range missiles because Sofia is a supporter of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans which the USSR so far has unreservedly supported.

Western analyses do not see a great military effect in the Soviet missiles being brought closer to the FRG and other Western countries; however, they do consider that these will render difficult the political and social climate in Western Europe, and that it will be Kohl's coalition in Bonn which will have the biggest problems as a result because of its psychological effect on the growth of dissatisfaction with the additional U.S. arming of that country.

It is claimed that the session this morning, which was chaired by Andropov and lasted 2 hours, did not exhaust all the questions that provided the reason for the meeting being held. It is rumored in foreign circles in Moscow that the Warsaw Pact defense ministers could tomorrow visit the Baltic area and western Ukraine where Soviet Armed Forces maneuvers are due to begin tomorrow.

However, nothing -- including the fact that all the Eastern European party and state leaders have met in the Kremlin -- was officially reported by 1600 Moscow time today in any form whatsoever to the Soviet public. This mystery in the history of the Warsaw Pact and of its summit meetings in terms of its secrecy and clampdown on sources of information reminds us only of the November 1978 Moscow meeting when East European leaders discussed the member countries' share in financing the cost of maintaining their joint forces.

Summit Participants Listed

PM281709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed Report: "Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A meeting of leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR took place 28 June 1983 in Moscow. Taking part in the meeting were:

From the Bulgarian People's Republic: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, head of the delegation; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of national defense; Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs;

From the Hungarian People's Republic: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, head of the delegation; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of foreign affairs; Karoly Csemi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Defense;

From the GDR: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs;

From the Polish People's Republic: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, head of the delegation; Joszef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of PZPR Central Committee; Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of foreign affairs; Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of national defense; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of foreign affairs;

From the USSR: Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, head of the delegation; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR, Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU, Central Committee and USSR minister of defense;

From the CSSR: Gustav Husak, general secretary of CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, head of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR: Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense.

The meeting participants exchanged opinions on the recent development of international events and adopted a joint statement.

Moscow Meeting Statement

PM281639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Joint Statement" issued by Moscow 28 June meeting of leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR]

[Text] The meeting's participants, having jointly analyzed the situation taking place in Europe and the world as a whole, express concern on behalf of their socialist states at the continuing heightening of tension, the further destabilization of intrastate relations, and at the growth of the threat of nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences. They deem it necessary to draw the attention of all countries and peoples to these dangers.

The assessments and conclusions regarding the development of the international situation contained in the Political Declaration adopted 5 January 1983 by the Prague Conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee were confirmed at the meeting.

This applies to the conclusion about the growing determination of the peoples and all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the arms race, move on to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and ensure the development of all states in conditions of equality, respect for sovereignty and national independence and in an atmosphere of cooperation, security, and peace.

This also applies to the conclusion of the Prague Political Declaration about the negative factors influencing the state of international relations and engendering an exacerbation of the situation. These factors have, of late, been manifesting themselves with even greater force.

The arms race is assuming unprecedented scope. The United States and certain of its allies do not themselves even conceal the fact that by their actions they are pursuing the attainment of military superiority. Work is being conducted on the creation of bases for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European NATO member countries. Programs for the production and deployment of new strategic ground-, sea-, and air-launched nuclear weapons are being implemented. Operational [boyevyye] space systems are being developed for striking targets in space and on the ground. Fundamentally new systems of conventional armaments are being created that come near to being weapons of mass destruction in terms of their combat parameters. Military spending, which lies as a heavy burden on the people's shoulders, is increasing sharply.

In these conditions the meeting's participants express alarm in connection with the lack of progress at the talks on arms limitation and reduction. This applies to the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, and equally to the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The meeting's participants also draw attention to the fact that the kindling of the arms race is being accompanied by statements about some kind of desire for flexibility at the negotiations on their limitation and reduction and by the assertion of the false thesis that the buildup of military might can allegedly serve the interests of peace and of the security of the peoples. The states represented at the meeting resolutely reject such a policy.

The toughening of the imperialist policy of force and diktat, of confrontation among states, and of consolidating and redistributing "spheres of influence" and also the further buildup of imperialism's aggressive actions are leading to a still greater exacerbation of the international situation. Attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states and of many other states are becoming increasingly frequent, mutually advantageous economic links are being disrupted, hostile campaigns are being launched against the socialist countries and other methods of pressure are being used. In various regions of the world existing hotbeds of military tension and crisis situations are growing still more complicated and new ones are being created, the danger that these will spread is increasing, undeclared wars are being waged against a number of independent states, and a foreign military presence alien to national interests is being implanted. The just demands for the establishment of a new world economic order are being turned down and the gulf in the economic development of countries is continuing to deepen.

This entire policy is profoundly at variance with the vital interests and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the whole world, which are so vividly manifested in the numerous mass antiwar demonstrations calling for the right of people and nations to have a free, worthy, and peaceful existence ensured and in the speeches of parliamentarians, scientists, physicians, and representatives of public circles at various international forums such as the World Assembly "for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," held recently in Prague.

The meeting participants believe that the prevailing situation faces all states and all peoples with the question of how to prevent a further dangerous development of the situation and prevent the world from sliding to disaster. In the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 the socialist states represented at the present meeting in Moscow put forward a broad program of action aimed at lessening international tension and removing the military threat.

They reaffirm the topicality and effectiveness of this program and again oppose competition in the sphere of nuclear arms and any military rivalry in general. They are firmly convinced that no world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means.

What is needed in the present situation are urgent measures capable of diminishing (otodvinut) the threat of war and turning the course of world events in the direction of detente and the improvement of interstate relations.

The meeting participants regard the speediest ending of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, as the key question of our time and believe it necessary to do everything to implement these vital aims and to preserve peace, civilization, and life on earth. They reaffirm their readiness to make every effort to resolve these questions through talks.

The removal of the threat of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent is of the greatest importance in this context. While seeking the complete liberation of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, the meeting participants believe it necessary to secure at the least an accord precluding the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the West European countries and envisaging corresponding reductions in the existing medium-range facilities in Europe with a view to ensuring balance at the lowest possible level. The reaching of such an accord is possible if both sides, displaying mutual understanding and political will, are guided by broad considerations of peace and security. The states represented at the meeting approach the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe from precisely this standpoint.

The meeting expressed full support for the Soviet proposals aimed at a fair reduction of the medium-range nuclear arms now in existence the meeting participants call for everything to be done to ensure than an accord on the nondeployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles and on the reduction of existing medium-range facilities that is based on proposals acceptable to both sides is reached this year at the talks.

They are confident that, given strict observance by both sides of the principle of equality and equal security, the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms can be placed on a constructive path and that a mutually acceptable accord meeting the interests of the strengthening of world peace can be reached at them.

They believe it is necessary to begin talks more rapidly on prohibiting the deployment of any kind of weapons in outer space and to preclude the possibility of the arms race spreading to space.

The meeting participants express the conviction that in the interests of peace and the peoples' security it is necessary:

-- To implement without delay a freeze on the nuclear arms of all the nuclear powers, primarily the USSR and the United States;
-- For the nuclear powers that have not yet done this to assume a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The states taking part in the meeting again call on the NATO states to begin without delay direct talks in order to reach an agreement on not increasing military spending as from 1 January 1984 and on specific measures for the practical mutual reduction of that spending in the subsequent period so that the resources thus released can be used for the needs of economic and social development, including that of the developing countries. They express the hope that the NATO states will respond to this appeal.

They also await the NATO states' agreement to embark on a practical examination of the proposal for a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states, open to all states of the world.

The states represented at the meeting again advocate the implementation of proposals to create nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, the Balkans, and other parts of Europe and for the holding of corresponding talks on these issues.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of and need for the speediest completion of the Madrid meeting with positive results according with the European peoples' expectations and ensuring both the convening of a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe, and the continuity of the multifaceted process initiated in Helsinki. This would be an important contribution to the assertion of a policy of peace, detente, and cooperation.

To achieve specific accords on urgent questions in the field of halting of the arms race and normalizing the international situation, it is essential to make the maximum efforts, to conduct the talks in a businesslike manner and positive spirit, to take steps promoting the creation of a favorable atmosphere for their progress, and not to take actions that could complicate them.

The states represented at the meeting reaffirm most forcibly that they oppose any steps leading to the expansion of NATO's sphere of operation or to the creation of any new military-political groupings. For their part they state that they are not seeking to expand the sphere of operation of their own alliance and have no intention of taking any steps in this direction.

Proceeding from the interests of peace and their own security, the states taking part in the meeting state that in no circumstances will they allow military superiority to be achieved over them. They resolutely advocate ensuring equilibrium of forces at the lowest level. In this connection they draw attention to the stated position of their top state organs on this issue.

They also confirm their principled position with regard to the fact that the territorial and political realities of present-day Europe are inviolable.

The states represented at the meeting are firmly convinced that peace cannot be strengthened on the paths of the arms race. They are consistent opponents of cranking up this race. Only the limitation, reduction, and destruction of armaments and steps leading to universal and total disarmament under strict international control can bring mankind lasting and reliable peace.

In the Helsinki Final Act the 35 states taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe solemnly undertook to make detente both a continuous and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process of universal scope. They unanimously stated their desire to develop better and closer relations among themselves in all spheres and thus to overcome the antagonism stemming from the nature of their relations in the past and to achieve better mutual understanding.

Guided by the spirit and letter of these lofty undertakings, the states taking part in the meeting will continue to develop their relations with other states on the basis of peaceful coexistence. They urge the European countries to do everything necessary to avert the nuclear threat from Europe and to turn Europe into a continent of peace free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, into a continent where all states would cooperate on the basis of total equality and mutual respect, in the interests of their peoples' progress and well-being, tranquility, mutual understanding, and security in Europe and throughout the world.

They urgently appeal to the NATO countries and all countries of the world to weigh up soberly and objectively the menacing tendencies of the present development of international relations and to draw sensible conclusions according with man's deepest interests.

They express their readiness to pool their efforts with the efforts of all countries irrespective of their sociopolitical systems, with all those who advocate the consolidation of peace and international security, with a view to taking practical steps capable of preventing the worst. The time for this must not be allowed to slip by.

CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION BEGINS IN MOSCOW 28 JUN

LD281404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (ADN) -- The 106th session of the CEMA Executive Committee began on Tuesday [28 June] in Moscow. The meeting is chaired by the GDR's permanent representative to CEMA, Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The meeting is focusing on questions concerning the preparations for the 37th CEMA meeting.

GREEK AUTHORITIES BLAMED FOR EMBASSY BOMBING

AU281054 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Jun 83

["Our People Denounces the Criminal Acts Against the Albanian Embassy in Athens" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article under the above title. It says:

The Albanian people indignantly condemn the criminal act against the Albanian Embassy in Athens which seriously risked the life of the embassy staff and caused great material damage. They unanimously support the protest of their government for this grave provocation as well as its demand to put an end once and for all to such aggressive acts.

This criminal premeditated act perpetrated by set reactionary circles, constitutes a severe provocation against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It aims to hinder the normal development of the relations of good neighbourliness, mutual collaboration and respect between Albania and Greece, to arouse an anti-Albanian atmosphere in Greece. Through such acts, the Greek reactionary circles aim at instigating and nourishing chauvinist feelings, at making the Greek people hostile to their neighbour, the Albanian people.

The ugly event of June 24 at the Albanian Embassy in Athens is a flagrant violation of the international norms and laws which arrange the status and guarantee the activity of the diplomats in the countries where they are accredited, which guarantee the inviolability of the diplomatic representations. The Greek authorities have cherished an impermissible tolerance in this direction, although more than once their attention has been drawn for the repeated provocations against the Albanian Embassy and its staff in Athens. They are fully responsible for this.

The terrorist act of June 24 occurred after a series of provocations and threats made by different fascist elements against the Embassy of Socialist Albania. In this ill-intentioned campaign some Albanian hooligans, ordinary criminals who have fled our country, elements from the scum of our society, not only are given a free hand in Greece, but are incited by reactionary circles to make banal propaganda against the Albanian people and the good relations of our two countries.

The Greek authorities attention should have long ago been attracted by the frenzied anti-Albanian campaign launched in Greece. Hence, for instance, the newspaper ELEFTERI ORA dated June 14, 1982 published a writing entitled "The armed organisation for the liberation of Vorio [northern] Epirus is created", a member of which is also its director, a certain G. Mihalokopulous. In his leaflet of March 20, 1983, this director threatened openly the Albanian ambassador in Greece. It is precisely for these fascist provocations and others of the kind that we, on our part, have drawn the attention of the Greek Government through its embassy in Tirana and its Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens.

It is natural to put the question: Whom does this anti-Albanian spirit and psychosis that these elements and the circles hidden behind them try to create, serve? One thing is clear, it does not serve the friendship between the Greek people and the Albanian people. It is but surprising the fact that the criminal act against the Albanian Embassy in Athens occurred right after the letter the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani addressed to the prime minister of the Republic of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreou in reply to his letter dated May 14, 1983.

It was justly pointed out in the note of protest of the Albanian Government that the June 24 event leads you to the conclusion that in Greece there are forces who do not agree with the normal development of the good neighbourly relations and who see it possible to act in open contravention of the very spirit of the letter exchange between the prime ministers of the two countries.

It is known that the fascist reaction employs every means. It uses everyone and everything that helps it to realize its dark aims. There is no doubt that the reactionary forces in Greece are encouraged in their anti-Albanian activity also by the unjustified existence of the law "on the state of war with Albania". It is precisely this absurd, baseless law which is also condemned by the Greek people and the world opinion, that breeds and incites the chauvinist passions, as well. This unprecendented law in the history of the international relations encourages the enemies of the Greek and Albanian peoples to act against the good relations between the two countries, to launch slandering propaganda campaigns, to make threats, and even openly call for war against Albania.

Our people, expressing the indignation and hatred against such bandit-like acts against the Albanian Embassy in Athens reminds the authors of the fascist act and those who lurk behind it that the Albanians are neither intimidated nor subdued. Socialist Albania does not disturb anyone but at the same time it does not let its interests, name and people be violated in the slightest.

HOXHA ATTENDS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY; AGENDA PROPOSED

AU290809 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (ATA) The 3rd session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings yesterday afternoon. Attending its proceedings are vanguard workers and cooperativists, cadres and working people of departments, mass organisations, economic enterprises, organs of the party and justice, etc.

Those present welcomed with ardent applause and acclamations the entry into the hall of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha; the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia; the chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani; Comrades Hajredin Geliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali; the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava; the members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

The session was declared open by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Comrade Pali Miska. He proposed this agenda:

1) Report of the Presidium of the People's Assembly "Further Strengthening of Socialist Juridical Order and the Tasks of the State Organs"

2) Draft law "On some amendments in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania".

3) Draft law "On the Investigator's Office of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania".

4) Draft law "On some amendments in the Code of Penal Procedure of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania".

5) Draft law "On working out, approval and implementation of the unique and general State Plan of the Development of Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania".

6) Draft law "On working out and implementation of the state budget".

7) The appointment of the head of the general investigator's office and his deputies.

8) Decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The deputies unanimously approved the agenda.

Then the floor was given to the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, who on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly delivered the repor "Further Strengthening of Socialist Juridical Order and the Tasks of the State Organs". At this first sitting ended.

The People's Assembly continues its proceedings.

ZHIVKOV BACK FROM MOSCOW MEETING OF LEADERS

Accompanied by Filipov, Dzhurov, Mladenov

AU281511 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] A short while ago we received a report that Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, accompanied by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, and Petur Mladenov, have returned home from Moscow. They had participated in the meeting of leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which was held in the Soviet capital.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1630 GMT on 28 June, carries a report on Zhivkov's return from Moscow and adds: "At Sofia Airport the delegation was cordially welcomed by Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, and Chudomir Aleksandrov, as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria."]

More on Meeting

AU281804 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia has been held in Moscow. On the Bulgarian side, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, and Petur Mladenov took part. The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the recent development of international events and adopted a joint statement.

Document Analyzed

AU281854 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Jun 83

["The Voice of Common Sense" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA news analyst H. Radev) -- There is no more important task than preservation and consolidation of world peace in our time full of growing tension. Such is the profound meaning of the unanimously approved declaration of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, who met in the Soviet capital today. They insistently appeal in it to all countries and all peoples to undertake joint steps against the further deterioration of the international relations and the growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Readiness is also expressed for uniting the efforts along these lines of all countries who champion for consolidation of peace and international security.

The voice of common sense once again rang out loud from Moscow, the voice of sincere and deep concern about the destiny and the future of mankind.

The document lays a particular emphasis on the confidence that no problem in the contemporary world can be solved with arms. That is why quick and vigorous moves are now necessary to revmove the threat of war and to restore detente, to improve the interstate relations.

The major problem now is to terminate the arms race and to proceed towards complete disarmament, especially a nuclear disarmament. The socialist countries are ready to make maximum efforts in order to solve all the questions through negotiations.

Particularly valuable along these lines is the appeal of the participants in the meeting to reach an agreement which would prevent the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and on the reduction of the existing kindred weapons on a basis acceptable to both sides.

The questions which will contribute to the preservation of the world peace can be solved at the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. The realization of the proposals for freezing the nuclear arms of all the nuclear states and, above all, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, can lead mankind to this goal. Confidence is voiced in the document that the creation of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, the Balkan Pensinsula and other parts of the European Continent can also contribute to removing the threat of a nuclear cataclysm.

The declaration adopted in Moscow is realistic and constructive. It comprises a precise and correct analysis of the international situation, it points out the roads and ways of overcoming the tension, of avoiding the danger of a devastating conflict and preservation of the world peace. It expresses the firm will to solve the international problems, irrespective of their character, through honest and sincere negotiations, to reach mutually acceptable agreements. But it contains a grave warning, too -- the socialist community countries will not allow anybody to gain military superiority.

PAPANDREOU NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS IDEA ENDORSED

AU290838 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 83 p 7

[Khristo Diamandiev article: "The Balkans -- Nuclear-Free Zone Without Preliminary Conditions"]

[Text] The idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone has recently experienced a positive new development. Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, recently sent a message to the heads of states of the Balkan countries proposing to hold a conference of experts in Athens on this question. Our country has already answered this message, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, was the first leader of a Balkan country to have given a positive reply to this proposal.

As has been declared on several occasions by our most authoritative representatives, and, above all, by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently and irrevocably supports the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan peninsula. This constructive policy is specifically expressed in a number of initiatives, one of the most important being the proposal submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov on convening a high-level Balkan conference in Sofia devoted to the problem of establishing a nuclear-free zone in our peninsula. This initiative has evoked a positive response among the authoritative government leaders, as well as within the broad public in the Balkan countries.

The proposal submitted by Andreas Papandreou is likely to represent a positive step forward not only toward a Balkan summit meeting, but toward the practical implementation of the idea to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, provided that good will and a constructive approach are demonstrated by the leaders of the other Balkan countries.

Of course, the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is by no means an easy one, and we cannot expect it to be promptly and lightly resolved. As a question of principle, the attitude of official circles in nearly all Balkan countries toward this idea is, generally speaking, positive. However, since some of them have reservations or doubts in this respect, life shows how inconsistent such reservations are. The opponents of these ideas, however, are the supporters of "cold," and not only of "cold" war. They are interested in creating instability in the world and in that area; they are doing everything in their power to bring the process of detente to failure. For this reason they are fanning hostilities and keeping up doubts. The myth about the so-called "Soviet threat," about the "danger from the North" which, allegedly would threaten Greece in the event it should accept an agreement with other Balkan countries to renounce nuclear arms on its territory, is an example in this respect. These "well-wishers," however, "forget" the categorically expressed stand of the Soviet Union never to use nuclear weapons against countries that renounce possession of such weapons. Recently, the USSR unilaterally declared that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons against anyone whatsoever.

Prime Minister Papandreou himself gave a worthy reply to the question of some kind of "danger from the North," in declaring that Greece has no problem at all with the countries situated in the North.

Of course, it is no secret that contradictions and problems do exist among some Balkan countries, such as their belonging to different blocs and alliances, and as regards the difference in their political systems. The positive experience of peaceful coexistence, however, demonstrates that contradictions emanating from such differences are not insurmountable. There are also problems that result from historically-created circumstances, and they are not from yesterday, nor can they be resolved tomorrow. Thus, it would not be realistic to place their settlement in one "package" with the problem of nuclear-free zones, or to use them as preliminary conditions for the implementation of this question. The concepts according to which we should await a global agreement of the great powers on this question before adopting regional solutions are unrealistic as well. Practical experience has shown that the wider the scope for the solution of these problems becomes, the greater and the more complicated are the difficulties that have to be overcome along the path of such solution. The creation of regional, nuclear-free zones, however, would only facilitate global settlement of the problem of restricting the arms race and of disarmament, as well as of establishing a lasting peace in the world.

The favorable atmosphere of detente created in the seventies has exerted a beneficial effect upon mutual relations in the Balkans. That is why, in worthily evaluating the achievements of this period as regards Balkan understanding and cooperation, the peoples in our area attach great importance to the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Today the preservation of world peace prevails over everything else. This is the unconditional task of the Balkan states and governments, which, rising above the existing differences and contradictions, are capable of contributing to this effort.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS CONGRATULATE PRC LEADERS

AU221010 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has wired congratulations to Mr Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, on his election to this post.

The telegram conveys wishes for fruitful work on this high state post for the further building of socialist society in the People's Republic of China, for the welfare of the Chinese people.

Conviction is expressed in the further development of interstate relations between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China, which is in the two peoples' favour and helps defend the cause of peace and social progress in the world.

Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has wired congratulations to Mr Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, has wired congratulations to Mr Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on his election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

ZIMBABWEAN MINISTER MEETS YORDANOV, OTHERS

Received by Yordanov

AU241919 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Today, Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, received Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information, posts and telecommunications of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed, particularly questions pertaining to the development of the cultural ties between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe. It was underlined that they contribute to the mutual enlightenment of the two countries' peoples.

Guest Departs

AU251836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications of Zimbabwe, who paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications, has left the country. He was received by Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Dimitur Stanishev and also met Petur Tikhchev, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio, and Panayot Korbalanov, first deputy minister of communications. During the talks, the development of cultural ties between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe, cooperation in communications and also between the information institutes of the two countries were discussed. Ways for their future development and for drawing the two peoples together were also outlined.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 14-24 JUN

AU241915 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), led by Mr Asrat Wolde, member of the CC and deputy-head of the Discipline and Control Department with the Central Committee of the COPWE, was on visit here from June 14 through 24 at the invitation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Ethiopian delegation was made familiar with the experience and the work of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation was received by Mr Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP, and had talks with the first deputy-chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, Mr Stamo Kerezov. The members of the Ethiopian delegation had also talks at the county and municipal control and auditing commissions in Sofia, Varna and Tolbukhin.

RADIO REPORTS LEADERS' APPEARANCES 19-25 JUN

AU251344 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 19 and 25 June, as indicated in parentheses, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, met an FRG businessman visiting Sofia [1730 GMT on 21 June]. Bozhinov also visited the Institute for Ferrous Metals in Plovdiv [1930 GMT on 21 June].

Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, unveiled a monument to partisans in the town of Belogradchik [1900 GMT on 21 June].

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a celebration in the town of Stanke Dimitrov on the occasion of the 90th birthday of a participant in the 1923 uprising [1730 GMT on 22 June]

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended an okrug party committee plenum in Pazardzhik [0800 GMT on 23 June].

HUSAK, OTHERS RETURN FROM 28 JUN MOSCOW MEETING

LD281811 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation to the meeting of the leading party and state representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union, which was held in Moscow today, returned from the deliberations to Prague this afternoon.

At Ruzyne Airport, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, including Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, were welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes and Antonin Kapek, candidate members of the Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, and other representatives. Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin was also present.

INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 28 JUN

LD281705 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the USSR in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed, above all, questions of further cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two fraternal countries.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN MOSCOW

LD282338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The talks between the chairmen of the two parts of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, are continuing in Moscow. The two representatives will discuss the preparations for the coordination of plans for the period following 1985, as well as concrete measures for further participation by Czechoslovakia in the reconstruction and modernization of Soviet light industry.

RELEASE OF NATIONALS BY ANGOLAN REBELS POSTPONED

For an AFP report indicating a postponement by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) of its release of Czechoslovak and other hostages, see the Angola subsection of the Southern Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 29 June.

DEPARTING CUBAN ON 'MILITARIZATION' OF SPACE

FL272110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The militarization of space has begun with the U.S. project Challenger, capable of orbiting or retrieving satellites for military purposes and capable of carrying nuclear payloads. So stated Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, first Cuban and Latin American cosmonaut and delegate to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which has just ended in Prague, Czechoslovakia, before leaving for our country.

Tamayo Mendez stressed that we cannot permit the militarization of space because it is mankind's last hope, considering that the lands and the oceans are already overflowing with deadly weapons. He added that if the Soviet Union has not reduced its nuclear arsenal, it is the fault of capitalist countries, which have increased theirs. The response of the socialist camp has been not to be overtaken, because this would leave them defenseless, he stressed.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN RECEIVES AFGHAN COUNTERPART

AU271315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 83 p 2

[CTK report from column "International Relations"]

[Text] CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan received 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], in Prague on Friday. The reception was attended by DRA ambassador to the CSSR Mohammad Sharif Karimzadah. 'Abdol Majid, who is chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, was also received the same day by Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations.

INDRA RECEIVES CHANDRA, OTHER WPC OFFICIALS

LD281429 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today in Prague received the members of the newly elected Presidium of the World Peace Council, led by its chairman, Romesh Chandra. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the president of the republic, the Federal Assembly, the government and the National Front, he congratulated those present on their election to the leadership of an important world organization. He praised the contribution made by the World Peace Council to the preparation and the successful progress of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which, as he emphasized, has fulfilled the expectations of the world's peace-loving forces through its representative attendance of delegates from most countries of five continents and through its open exchange of views.

Comrade Alois Indra further noted that the idea of the World Assembly also had its adversaries, above all among the aggressive circles of imperialism, which was reflected also in the way the most important Western mass media covered the assembly. They mentioned just about everything, but objective reporting was lacking. However, the World Assembly cannot be erased from history or the memory of mankind. He said that the task now will be to see to it that the ideas of the appeal that was adopted reach the minds and hearts of all progressive people, so that its words are turned into deeds.

On behalf of those present, thanks were expressed by Romesh Chandra, who praised the endeavor of the Czechoslovak people given to the preparation and progress of the World Assembly.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY REPORTS TIES WITH WEST

LD281712 Prague CTK in English 1553 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Trade with the non-socialist countries currently accounts for 26 percent of Czechoslovakia's total goods exchange with foreign countries. Czechoslovakia strives mainly for the broadening of economic cooperation with the developing countries, representatives of the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Ministry told a joint session of the Foreign Relations Committees of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly on Tuesday.

Whilst in the 1970's Czechoslovak trade with West European capitalist countries, USA, Canada, and Japan was increasing, a certain decline was apparent last year. It was caused inter alia by unemployment and the sales crisis in the West and the policy of embargoes and discriminations, pursued by the capitalist countries towards the socialist states.

Czechoslovakia intends to develop modern forms of cooperation, for instance in production, with the advanced capitalist countries as well as with the countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The benefit of this type of cooperation between the socialist and developing countries is shown for example by Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation in the production of tractors.

General Director of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia Karel Hajek underlined that despite a hard credit and financial blockade imposed by the advanced capitalist countries, Czechoslovakia succeeded in reaching the desired surplus in the balance of trade and payments last year. This year, too, Czechoslovakia's foreign currency situation has been developing as planned.

PREMATURE FOREIGN EQUIPMENT PURCHASES CRITICIZED

LD290247 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Planning and Budget Committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly, meeting in Prague today, discussed the external relations of the Czechoslovak economy. The deputies discussed foreign relations, above all in connection with the "set of measures." Also on the agenda were planning and the use of material incentives in the fulfillment of export tasks. They were acquainted with the findings of the Czechoslovak State Bank, which monitors the commissioning of imported technological equipment, machinery and devices. This is now discussed in our following commentary:

According to the results of investigations of the Czechoslovak State Bank, at the end of 1982 the value of machinery imported from the capitalist countries -- but not in operation -- was Kcs 2.2 billion. In the enterprises of the Slovak Ministry of Industry, the proportion of such idle purchases was decisive: They amounted to almost 48 percent of the total. Shortcomings in the drawings in preconstruction preparations, and in the assembly of technology, are most frequently described as the main cause of this situation. Consequently, imported machinery must wait for completion of the building in which it is to be installed.

However, such waiting generates foreign interest payments and thus damages the entire national economy, for the hard currency for the purchase of machinery and equipment had, in fact, been spent prematurely. Apart from that, the guarantees of foreign suppliers' expire, and the equipment also becomes obsolete, both physically and as regards its utility value. The question comes to mind: Since it is so difficult to coordinate the completion of construction work with purchasing machinery, would it not be better to wait on the purchase of foreign equipment? The lifespan of factory buildings is measured by several decades, but the lifespan of the engineering equipment is only a few years. It may not be the ideal solution, but a building that has been empty for several months is economically more acceptable than a machine standing idle for the same period.

Out of the total of the most recent 1,360 imports of Western technology, the planned parameters have not been met in as many as one-sixth of the cases. This will cost enterprises more than Kcs 20 million in interest owed to the Czechoslovak State Bank.

HUSAK DECLARES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSED

LD281126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak, in his letter of 20 June 1983 to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, has stated that, in accordance with Article 61 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, he declares the spring session of the Federal Assembly closed as of 30 June 1983.

CHARTER 77 REPRESENTATIVES REPORT 'REPRISALS'

AU281847 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Last night, representatives of the Czech Charter 77 human rights movement, at a press conference in a Prague apartment, reported increasing police reprisals. Playwright Vaclav Havel [seen and heard speaking in English during announcer's remarks], who was recently released from prison, stated that several dissidents have been detained in the past few days, evidently in connection with the Assembly for Peace held in Prague.

MORE ON VISIT BY ZHIVKOV, BULGARIAN DELEGATION

Zhivkov Award Ceremony Speech

AU231128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 83 pp 1-7

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at official ceremony held on 21 June 1983 in East Berlin on the occasion of the presentation of the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends:

I am happy to fulfill the assignment of the Bulgarian party and state leadership in presenting Comrade Erich Honecker with the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order. This highest Bulgarian award is presented for the second time by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the first party and state leader of the GDR on the occasion of his jubilee and for his great achievements in consolidating the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, as well as for the great credit he has earned in the victory of our common cause.

In your early youth, dearest Comrade Honecker, you joined the ranks of the German Communist Party, and you participated in the struggles of the German workers class for social justice. As an underground party functionary and activist in the German Communist youth movement, you devoted all your efforts to organizing the resistance against fascism. After the defeat of fascism you were one of the frontranking workers in building and creating the first, free, socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil. The years in which you have assured the leadership of the SED and the GDR have been a period of persevering construction of socialist society. These are years throughout which your country has achieved great international prestige and has earned international recognition.

You are well-known and respected in our country as a patriot and revolutionary, as a consistent Marxist-Leninist, as a convinced internationalist and as an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, as an indefatigable fighter for peace. Your activities in further consolidating the unity and power of the socialist community countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are multifaceted.

The citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria love you for your personal contribution to the comprehensive development of fraternal friendship between our two parties and peoples, which was bequeathed to us by Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann.

In presenting this award to you, Comrade Honecker, I would like to convey to you, my personal friend and comrade, the most sincere greetings of our party and state leadership and the greetings of all Bulgarian people.

I wish you vigorous health and new successes in your greatly responsible work devoted to the prosperity and well-being of the industrious people in the GDR, to the flourishing of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, to the further consolidation of the unity of the socialist community, and to the triumph of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Congratulations!

Honecker Acceptance Speech

AU231248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 83 p 2

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on receiving Georgi Dimitrov Order from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, at ceremony in East Berlin on 21 June]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov:

Allow me to express most cordial thanks for the honor which is bestowed upon me today. I am deeply moved to receive the highest award of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is named after the outstanding son of the Bulgarian people and the glowing internationalist Georgi Dimitrov. His legacy will be dear to me as it is to all who are committed in the world to liberation, progress, and a peaceful life for mankind. Thus I regard this award above all as a commitment.

It symbolizes at the same time the great appreciation of our Bulgarian comrades and friends for the joint struggle which is rich in traditions and which the German and Bulgarian Communists waged against fascism and imperialist war, for peace, democracy, and socialism. At its head were our unforgotten comrades Ernst Thaelmann and Georgi Dimitrov. They worked for a new era in which our peoples would live in fraternity with each other.

This era began more than three decades ago with the smashing of Hitler fascism by the Soviet Army. On the basis of socialism, in the indestructible alliance with the USSR and the other countries of our community, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have developed firm relations of friendship and cooperation and we are continuously expanding these relations.

They have particularly proved themselves in the struggle for solving those international problems on which the preservation of mankind from destruction in a nuclear inferno depends. The imperialist and missile confrontation policy, in particular of the United States, must be destroyed resolutely and peace must be secured permanently. For this the successes that we are achieving in socialist construction in our countries and in our cooperation, which is becoming closer and closer, are of great significance.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, the bestowal of the Georgi Dimitrov Order is for me also a high appreciation of the SED and all working people of the GDR. As fellow fighters and friends we aim at always fulfilling our responsibility. Rest assured that also in future I will work for the unrelenting strengthening of the internationalist ties which will link us for ever.

I ask you to convey my most cordial greetings to all comrades of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I wish you new great successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for further shaping the developed socialist society in the homeland of Georgi Dimitrov.

Thank you very much.

Filipov Address to Workers

AU251408 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Address by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during a visit to the Berlin electrical engineering works on 22 June]

[Text] Dear comrades:

First of all, allow me to most cordially thank you on behalf of the BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and all members of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the invitation and for the very friendly reception extended to us at the Elektroproject and Anlagenbau VEB here in Berlin-Marzahn.

Joint Task and Same Aims

We are particularly happy to be here amid representatives of the glorious workers class and the engineering-technological progress of the GDR. We are pleased to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the Bulgarian working people and especially of the workers of our electrical industry.

Though our visit to your country has been short, we were able to familiarize ourselves with your successes in work and your future plans, and felt the creative energy with which your collective solves complicated and responsible tasks of production and thus makes a worthy contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The Bulgarian working people are very well acquainted with the important work performances of the fraternal people of the GDR. We are sincerely pleased with the convincing successes which your country has achieved in the years of its socialist development. We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, new and ever greater successes in building the developed socialist society.

Today our countries and peoples are solving joint tasks and letting themselves be guided by the same aims. Just like in your country, the working people in our country are also concentrating their attention on the problems that are linked with the intensification of the economy; with the saving of raw material and fuel, of energy and material; with the rational utilization of production capacities; and on this basis, with the development of possibilities for furhter raising the living standard.

Our efforts are directed at solving these problems. The National Party Conference, which will be held next year, will also be devoted to questions of quality. On the way to shaping the developed socialst society, we are advancing shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The enormous advantages which socialist economic integration and the utilization of the results of scientific-technological progress are opening up are a safe guarantee for the prospering and stability of the national economic complexes of each fraternal country and for the power and the surge of the entire socialist community. Therefore, in the present political and economic situation in the world, the further development and deepening of socialist economic integration is of particular importance for us all. I want to note with satisfaction that the overall cooperation and friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are constantly developing and getting richer.

Our friendship is a historic achievement of our parties, countries, and peoples. The dynamically developing relations between our two countries serve the interests of our peoples and at the same time contribute actively to developing the equal and mutually advantageous cooperation which is being implemented within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and our inseparable alliance with the great Soviet nation and with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community form the firm and unshakable basis for the development of friendship and universal cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between our countries and peoples.

Friendship That Grew in the Struggle Against Fascism

This friendship developed in the years of the struggle against fascism. For us it is the legacy of the immortal sons of our peoples, the outstanding functionaries of the international communist and workers movement, Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann.

This friendship is based on the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, and it is imbued with new, even richer contents every day. Today such outstanding functionaries of the international communist and workers movement, such tested Leninists as Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Erich Honecker give this friendship direction and inspiration.

Comrades, we live at a time when the most aggressive imperialist circles of the NATO countries and above all in the United States refuse to accept the realities of the present world and have taken a course against detente and cooperation -- a course which can now be called a true crusade against the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism.

The efforts of these circles are aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact; they are directed at the unbridled militarization of the social life, at psychological, political, and economic preparations for a nuclear war. The plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe as well as the recently announced decision of the American Administration to install military systems in space as well are aimed at making nuclear blackmail the constant norm in international life. The introduction of economic sanctions and restrictions, and the application of political pressure are only a few elements of a policy which destroys the normal mutually advantageous economic relations between countries with different social orders.

Imperialism Will Not Determine the Path of Mankind

The U.S. leadership uses its present course not only against the countries of the socialist community but also against all those states that are not prepared to view the world through the prism of the Reagan policy. This approach is therefore exerting an unfavorable influence on the overall development of international relations. But, of course, the path of mankind's development is today certainly not determined by the forces of imperialism. The leading force is the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which was implemented in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries.

The new society which was set up in these countries is a bright example for millions of people in the world. The peace strategy of the countries of the socialist community shows the way to a world without wars and force, to a world in which trust, security, and mutually advantageous cooperation form the constructive basis.

Against the background of the present alarming and tense situation, the numerous peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have a particularly strong effect. The proposals contained in the Prague Declaration which was adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries received the attention of the peace-loving world public. The proposal for concluding an agreement on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO are of particular importance.

Support for the Proposals of the USSR in Geneva

We fully support the principled positions from which the Soviet Union operates at the Geneva negotiations. By presenting once again its constructive approach, which has nothing in common with the absurd and unacceptable zero and intermediate solutions proposed by the United States, the Soviet party and state leadership proved its realistic and balanced views on the most important problems of the present while strictly keeping to the principles of equality and equal security. At the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that took place recently, the peace-loving voice of the party of Lenin, the voice of reason, was heard once again. "Our aim is not only to prevent wars," Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed at the Central Committee meeting. "We are striving for a fundamental improvement in international relations, for strengthening and developing all good elements in these relations." In these words by the leading representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the wisdom of Soviet foreign policy is concentrated.

Our meeting takes place in a year that is significant for the international communist and workers movement, for all working people of the world, in the year of the 165th birth and the 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx, the ingenious theoretician, the founder of scientific socialism, the man who laid the ideological foundation for the revolutionary renewal of the world and devoted his entire life to this cause, the struggle for eliminating the exploitation of man by man. His doctrine was enriched under the conditions of imperialism by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and further developed. Marxist-Leninist teaching was the ideological banner of the first victorious proletarian revolution in the world which became that locomotive of history which is bringing mankind forward on the path to a just and truly free world.

Vital Strength of the Ideas of Marx and Engels Proved

At the international scientific conference devoted to the life and work of Karl Marx that took place in your capital, the topicality, the vital strength, and the militant spirit of the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin were once again proved. Those ideas not only explain the aggravated contradictions of our time but also show the way to successfully solving them.

Dear comrades, allow me to once again thank you very cordially for the fraternal reception extended to us. This visit to your enterprise brought us useful ideas and impressions.

The visit of our delegation to your country; the friendly and useful talks which Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, had with Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; our meetings with other leading comrades of the SED; as well as our meetings with the working people of your country, were a powerful demonstration of our unity, our cohesion and fraternity, a demonstration of our unity and our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and our community.

There is no doubt that these meetings will give new stimulus to the development of the universal cooperation and fraternal friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples, and will put this friendship on a qualitatively higher level.

Allow me, dear friends, to once again wish you new creative successes in work and happiness in your personal life.

May the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and SED, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, between our peoples further strengthen. May our inseparable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community further strengthen. Long live socialism! Long live peace!

Comparison of Honecker Toast

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 22 June on page 3 carries the address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a dinner in honor of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in East Berlin on 21 June. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version has been compared with the East Berlin ADN International Service version published in the 22 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages E 3-5, revealing that NEUES DEUTSCHLAND omits third person references and adds the following passages at the beginning and the end of the item:

Page E 3, paragraph one, is replaced by the following passage:

Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov!

Dear Bulgarian guests!

Dear friends and comrades!

Once again I want to most cordially welcome you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, and the Bulgarian guests accompanying you in the GDR. I wish you an eventful and pleasant stay in our country. We appreciate your visit as an important event, as another climax in the fraternal cooperation of our parties, states, and peoples.

Nearly 6 years have passed since we have opened in Sofia a new chapter of our joint work for peace and socialism by concluding the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Today we can note with great pleasure and deep satisfaction that much has been achieved and is achieved daily to fill this document with life.

In all fields the relations between our two fraternal states are marked by continuity and high dynamics. I am certain that the exchange of views which we have started today and the agreements which we will conclude will give further strong stimuli to our cooperation. At present it is more important than ever to universally strengthen and consolidate the community of socialist states. This is of decisive importance for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in our countries and also for our consistent work for securing world peace.

At a time...(supplying additional passages);

Page E 5, the penultimate and last paragraphs are replaced by the following passage:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov!

Dear Bulgarian comrades!

In our talks the exchange of experiences in further shaping the developed socialist society in our countries is of great importance.

As friends and allies we are wholeheartedly pleased with the successes with which the Bulgarian working people implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Thus, under the tested leadership of their communist vanguard, which you head, dear Comrade Zhivkov, the fraternal Bulgarian people are making great achievements not only for the victory of socialism and communism in the home country of Georgi Dimitrov but also for the strengthening of the entire socialist community.

In the GDR life is characterized by manifold creative initiatives, by industrious work to implement the policy decided by the 10th SED Congress. Even under the more complicated international conditions the working people in all sectors of the national economy fulfill their high competition commitments which they have accepted under the slogan "Karl Marx lives in our deeds" in honor of Karl Marx Year.

From the dynamic development of our fraternal countries new potentials are developing for even more efficient bilateral cooperation. We will universally use them and thus continue to honorably fulfill the legacy of our unforgotten revolutionary pioneers Ernst Thaelmann and Georgi Dimitrov.

The world-changing doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism inherent in it will forever be our compass. The indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries forms the basis of our joint work for socialism and peace. Therefore we will continue to meet the demands resulting from the struggles of our time.

I ask you, dear comrades and friends, to raise your glass with me and drink to:

-- the further strengthening of the fraternal ties of friendship between our parties, states, and peoples;

-- the indestructible alliance of the SED and the BCP, of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the CPSU and the USSR, the most powerful bulwark of socialism and peace, to the unrelenting strengthening of our socialist community;

-- to new successes in our joint struggle for peace and socialism,

-- to your personal well-being, dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to the well-being of all Bulgarian comrades present. [supplying additional passages]

HONECKER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW SUMMIT MEETING

LD281725 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The GDR delegation, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has returned to Berlin from the Moscow summit meeting.

AXEN ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

Meets With Parliamentarians

LD280458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The Hague 27 Jun (ADN) — The development of mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and the Netherlands was contributing to securing trust and cooperation. In this area there was agreement between Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, and Relus ter Beek, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament. Both politicians had a frank and lively exchange of views on Monday in The Hague.

Hermann Axen is on a several-day official visit to the Netherlands since Monday at the invitation of Relus ter Beek. In the afternoon he was received in the Binnenhof, the seat of the parliament in The Hague, by the president of the Second Chamber, Dr Dick Dolman, for a talk, which took place in an open and constructive atmsphere. At the center of the talk was the development of bilateral relations including parliamentary contacts on all levels and in all fields.

In the evening Hermann Axen had a meeting in the capital, Amsterdam, with leading representatives of the Labor Party (PvdA), the largest political party of the country, for a comprehensive exchange of views. In agreement it was emphasized that in the current complicated international situation everything had to be done to defuse confrontation and to contribute to the securing of peace.

The PvdA chairman Max Van den Berg and the PvdA floor leader in the Second Chamber of the parliament, Joop den Uyl, as well as other members of the leadership, took part in the talk. Hermann Axen conveyed to the PvdA chairman the greetings of the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, which were sincerely reciprocated by Max Van den Berg. Both sides were in agreement about the expansion of bilateral relations between the Netherlands and the GDR.

The guest from the GDR explained to the leading representatives of the PvdA the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and the GDR as well as of the other Warsaw Pact member states. Both sides emphasized the necessity of undertaking new great efforts against the arms escalation before it is too late, and of making progress on the path toward limiting and reducing nuclear arms, especially medium-range missiles.

The partners in the talk, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, demonstrated their willingness to deepen the comradely dialogue and cooperation between both parties, as well as to strengthen the exchange of experiences and delegations.

Meets Premier, Foreign Minister

LD282022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Ha[illegible], 28 Jun (ADN) -- Rudolphus Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, received in The Hague o[illegible] Tuesday Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Hermann Axen conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, which the prime minister reciprocated. The two men discussed possibilities for expanding bilateral relations between the GDR and the Netherlands at all levels. They agreed in principle on the need to develop political and economic relations and, on the basis of concrete proposals, to undertake further steps to this end.

Hermann Axen is visiting the Netherlands at the invitation of Relus ter Beek, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament. He had talks today with Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek. GDR Ambassador Wolfgang Strohmeyer attended both talks, which passed in a receptive and open atmosphere.

They had an open and frank exchange of views on the European and global political situation. Both sides explained their positions. Hermann Axen expounded the peace initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. Both sides concurred that there is no sensible alternative to constructive negotiated solutions. Prime Minister Lubbers and Foreign Minister van den Broek expressed the hope that the talks will contribute to the continued positive development of Netherlands-GDR relations.

On Tuesday morning Hermann Axen had a friendly meeting in The Hague with Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party, and other members of the Communist Party leadership. He briefed them on the results of the 6th SED Congress decisions. He stressed the GDR's stable and dynamic development and expounded the peace policy of the SED and the parties of the socialist community countries.

Elli Izeboud spoke of the struggle of the Netherlands Communists and in particular of their campaign against the stationing of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Those attending the talks stressed the necessity of the active cooperation of the Communists and workers' parties in the struggle for peace and against the danger of nuclear war. The talks passed in a fraternal atmosphere. Steps were agreed for the further development of the relations between both parties.

In the afternoon Hermann Axen was received by Theodorus L. Thurlings, chairman of the First Chamber of Parliament. In the ensuing talk with the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Second Chamber and representatives of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the First Chamber, which lasted several hours, bilateral and international problems were discussed at length. Committee chairman Relus ter Beek described the discussion as an exchange marked by a high sense of responsibility and valuable, particularly at this time. In the evening he and other Foreign Affairs Committee members gave a dinner for Axen.

HONECKER APPOINTS POLICE MAJOR GENERALS

AU280750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Jun 83 p 1

[ADN Report: "On the 38th Anniversary of the German People's Police: Erich Honecker Appointed Generals: Outstanding Achievements and Constant Enhancement of Readiness for Action Appreciated"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the German People's Police, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, appointed People's Police Colonels Lothar Ahrend, Dr Hans Juergen Beu, Helmut Ferner, Dr Werner Friedrich, Heinz Opiotz, Klaus Pruefer, Herbert Quasdorf, Karl Schoenhoff, and Klaus Thieme major generals in recognition and appreciation of outstanding achievements in creating, developing, and enhancing the German People's Police readiness for action.

Present were Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and chief of the German People's Police; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council; and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Matters.

NEW MAGDEBURG SED FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

AU241648 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 23 Jun 83 p 2

[ADN/DM report: "W. Eberlein Elected First Secretary in Magdeburg"]

[Exceprt] Magdeburg (ADN/DM) -- As was already reported in another part of this newspaper, the Magdeburg SED bezirk leadership held a session on Tuesday attended by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During the deliberations Horst Dohlus proposed to relieve Kurt Tiedke from his post as first secretary of the Magdeburg SED bezirk leadership in connection with his appointment as rector of the "Karl Marx" party college at the SED Central Committee and to elect SED Central Committee member Werner Eberlein to the post of first secretary of the bezirk leadership. The plenum unanimously approved this proposal.

ECONOMIST ASSESSES RESULTS IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

DW281205 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Karl-Heinz Gersters weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] In the GDR enterprises, dear listener, the discussion on the 1984 plan has been started on the basis of the directive published just recently. This is the same procedure as every year, not only in the industrial enterprises but also in agriculture, in the transport sector, in science, in the construction branch, the health sector, in trade facilities, and restaurants. The 6th SED Central Committee plenum has just issued the instruction for the plan discussion that the course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy, be continued next year through a considerable increase in labor productivity.

In the Banner des Friedens shoe factory, in Weissenfels, the plan discussion was opened with a conference of the trade union shop stewards. This factory, the GDR's biggest shoe producer, proposes to increase shoe production next year by 233,000 pairs of shoes over this year's output. A new sports shoe center will be set up. The required manpower is to be obtained by rationalization measures in the factory. The first microelectronically controlled automatic sewing machine will be commissioned in the plant in the near future. The best preparation for a production increase in 1984 is an overfulfillment of this year's plan. By now the Weissenfels shoe factory has produced 51,000 pairs of shoes in excess of the plan.

The Poessneck [word indistinct] enterprise this year has produced ball bearings worth M800,000 in excess of its 1982 output; next year this plant's working people plan to increase net production by 17 percent, and to achieve this end, the construction of rationalization facilities by 28 percent.

In keeping with the efforts for greater effectiveness in the economy, the distribution of production sites constitutes a new element of the discussions preparatory to the 1984 plan. Under the conditions of energy austerity, the existing site distribution is not always most expedient for production location.

Though nothing will change in principle in the site structure up to 1990, specific conversions cannot be ruled out. What matters is the more efficient utilization of existing production sites. Thus, proposals in Berlin envisage a reassignment of 200,000 square meters of space in buildings of which 60 percent is suited for industrial utilization. To this extent no new construction is required. The Berlin cosmetics plant can make available a space of 1,200 square meters which is needed by the Berlin furniture combine. As a result, Berlin's furniture production can be increased by M7.4 million.

The big electrical project planning and installations construction plant in Berlin 2 years ago relocated its production, which had been scattered over 40 plant sections in the city, to a large modern production building in the Lichtenberg-Nordost industrial area. As a result, much space became available in the city, of which the rationalization facilities and readymade clothing plant has taken over 1,300 square meters, thus being able to increase production by M5 million.

Today, dear listeners, is the Day of the Construction Workers. Our cordial congratulations on their great achievements! By the end of May the construction sector had scored a plan lead of M240 million and a labor productivity increase of 7.1 percent over last year, a really noteworthy increase. By that time the construction workers had built or modernized 75,213 apartments, 4,450 apartments more than envisaged by the plan. The housing construction program is being continued everywhere on a high level and with extreme consistency.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD282125 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Hungarian delegation which, headed by Janos Kadar, took part in the meeting that was held in Moscow today returned home to Budapest in the late afternoon. The members of the Hungarian delegation were Gyorgy Lazar, Frigyes Puja, and Karoly Csemi, state secretary of the Defense Ministry. The delegation was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by party and state leaders.

GDR'S VERNER LEAVES AFTER TALKS WITH KADAR, KOROM

LD251912 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Paul Verner, SED Central Committee secretary, and his delegation have left Budapest. Paul Verner was received by Janos Kadar. Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee, had talks with the GDR delegation on the two parties' cooperation, on experiences of party guidance of state life, and on tasks in the development of socialist democracy.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING GDR ENVOY

LD251811 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- Rudolf Rossmeisl, outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary, has paid farewell visits on Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD231143 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Budapest, June 22 (MTI) -- The 5th session of the Hungarian-DPR Korean Economic and Technical-Scientific Consultative Committee ended in Budapest Wednesday. It was stated that bilateral economic and technical-scientific relations have developed favourably since that last session. Foreign trade increases at a good pace and there are opportunities for further development. New fields for expanding cooperation were explored at the session and concrete areas, especially in engineering, defined.

At the end of the talks a protocol was signed by Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Kye Ung-tae, vice-premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, co-chairmen of the committee.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of ministers held talks with Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, alternative member of the Political Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Present were Janos Borbandi and the two countries' ambassadors. In the course of the talks the sides surveyed the work of the recent committee session and termed it successful.

SEJM OPENS SESSION ON ECONOMIC REFORM 28 JUN

Government Report on Reform

LD282029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Sejm session began at 1600. Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, delivered a government report on economic reform last year. Minister Baka stressed that for the first time in the history of People's Poland the issue of economic reform constitutes a subject for Sejm deliberations. This confirms the great role that economic reform plays in overcoming the crisis and the general process of socialist renewal. At the same time it constitutes an implementation of an important assumption of the reform -- that is, that it rests exclusively with the Sejm to form the general principles of the national economy's management and functioning.

The speaker then stressed that in spite of very unfavorable conditions, last year's results fully confirm the aptness of the decision to begin the reform as defined by the ninth congress' guidelines and the Sejm resolution. Minister Baka said a program of gradually implementing the new mechanisms is necessary in order to comprehensively restructure the economic system. Our application of interim solutions has not caused us to lose the direction of the main thrust. The conditions needed for enterprises to function on the basis of the reformed principles are gradually but consistently being created.

The predictions that martial law would make it impossible to carry out the envisaged changes have not come true. The predetermining factor here is the political will to carry out reforms consistently, which is reflected in the stand of the PZPR and other political parties. However, it is necessary to remember that the introduction of reform represents struggle not only against objective adversities, but also against subjective ones. Thus, the struggle for reform has to be conducted on a broad sociopolitical front, as well as the economic front.

Then the speaker underscored that the lack of economic equilibrium that was inherited from the past represents the greatest concrete restriction to reform and its effectiveness. Minister Baka stressed that the process of decentralizing local management has been embarked upon and advanced with the framework of the reform. The (?preparation), role, and functions of central plans have been significantly transformed in the reform. The participation of community and representative bodies in forming the conceptions for developing the country has increased.

Minister Baka went on to say that 1982 should be seen as the year of the creation of the reform's legal system. The Sejm passed approximately 100 executive acts. Several thousand old regulations covering economic relations were waived. It was a period of struggle for the observance of the new law. After 25 months of continuous drops in production, in August 1982 this destructive tendency was halted and then reversed. This was the result of various factors functioning simultaneously. As time went on the principles and mechanisms of the reform had an increasingly strong influence on these factors, Minister Wladyslaw Baka said.

Deputy Alojzy Melich is now delivering a report by the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance and Legislative Commissions on the implementation of the economic reform.

Economic Commission Report

LD282109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Sejm correspondent report]

[Excerpts] Economic reform, the state, and prospects for the management of the economic reform, the state, and prospects for the management of the economy -- in brief, this is the subject of today's session of the Sejm.

Deputy Alojzy Melich presented the report by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance and the Commission for Legislative Work on the implementation of the economic reform. Deputy Melich underlined that the present economic reform is being implemented in extremely difficult conditions. Great priase has to be expressed to all political and social forces that have begun transforming structures and economic mechanisms in Poland. The Sejm debate has shown, he said, that this decision was historically necessary and has to be considered irreversible. Evaluating the implementation of the reform so far, Deputy Melich underlined that 1 year is too short a period of time in which to make a complex evaluation of the reform.

Favorable changes in social thinking and enterprises' increasing independence in many spheres of management must be noted. Nevertheless, there were some deficiencies in the past year. New economic mechanisms did not create strong enough pressure towards reducing manufacturing costs or improving production quality.

The majority of enterprises obtained good financial results, but most frequently they did this by manipulating prices. The lack of grass-roots initiative and pressure towards effective management is due to the reform's ineffectiveness in restoring economic equilibrium and reducing inflation. One cannot draw hasty conclusions on this basis, the speaker said. The reform is not yet rooted enough and is facing many dangers, therefore, one has to concentrate on establishing and strengthening it.

Alojzy Melich devoted much time to the reform's institutional problems. He pointed to the urgent need to complete the legislative process that has been initiated and accelerate the issue of overdue executive regulations. One important problem to which the speaker drew attention is the need to extend the principles of the reform to the entire economy.

He said there are difficulties in many fields -- in mining, construction, and transport, for example. While it is true, stated Deputy Melich, that each department or branch of industry has its own specific features, which should be taken into account, this should be done within the framework of the reform and not outside it. These issues, he continued, are closely connected with the process of reorganizing the central economic authorities. It is essential to eliminate most of the ministries connected with a single branch of industry [ministerstwo branzowe] change their powers, and, in particular, create a strong governmental center directing the economy while at the same time regulating the place and function of the planning commission.

Deputy Alojzy Melich went on to present an assessment of the various mechanisms of the economic reform. He stated that the principles of forming prices as applied at present give rise to many reservations. The community has recognized the general rise in prices as correct, but does not understand why mechanisms that facilitate the unjustified growth of prices are permitted.

The tax system also needs to be perfected. One gains the impression, said Deputy Melich, that policy in this field is subordinated to a considerable extent to fiscal interests, which is detrimental to other effective functions. It is also necessary to gradually depart from the progressive income tax in favor of a standard tax [podatek liniowy]. The inability to link wages with production investment and effects, he said, is also a significant shortcoming of the reform.

In conclusion Deputy Melich stressed that the most important issue for the reform is gaining the community's support. It is absolutely essential to transform the community's aroused aspirations into positive motivation towards progress in the economy. This transformation must be via economic motivation arising from an active wages policy, which guarantees a tangible growth in income as labor effectiveness increases. Deputy Melich also stated that in the draft resolution the Sejm recognizes that the actions undertaken by the government, which are contained in the report on the implementation of the reform, are correct in their direction but must be further supplemented.

Labor Self-Government Report

LD282146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Sejm correspondent report]

[Excerpt] Deputy Jozef Barecki presented the report by the Commission for Labor Self-Government on the problems of self-government. He said that self-government is an integral part of the economic reform. An article of the Constitution raised it to the rank of an institution that is an integral part of the political system. Its new concept originated back in 1981 and took shape in a Sejm bill. After the introduction of martial law the activity of self-governments have not required approval by founding bodies to resume their activities. One can say, Jozef Barecki said, that the process of the self-governments resuming their activities is coming to an end.

Deputy Jozef Barecki then characterized the self-governments' present activity. Experiences so far indicate that self-governments play a more and more important role in implementing economic reform. One should not hastily generalize on the basis of those cases of particularism that still happen, because there are also many examples of solicitous and reliable care for enterprises' good results according to the social interest. Self-governments, Deputy Barecki said, actively participate in the anti-inflation and austerity programs. Their functioning is creating a new responsible attitude towards social property among the workforce. Self-government should, however, get better informational and educational assistance than they have been getting so far. It also need confidence and kind help.

Deputy Stanislaw Baraniak then presented the report by the Commission for Labor Self-Government, the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government draft bill on reviving the economy of state enterprise and its bankruptcy.

Discussions on all matters have just begun. Deputy Stanislaw Gabrielski is speaking on behalf of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club.

JARUZELSKI ON NEED TO MODIFY REFORM MEASURES

AU271432 TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 22 June session of the Commission for Economic Reform]

[Text] During his opening of the discussions, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the time which elapsed since the last session of the Commission for Economic Reform took place has been used profitably to follow up on the appraisal of the way the reform is being implemented as well as to specify and develop the proposals which were formulated by the commission and approved by the government in March 1983.

Reforming the economy is a complex and difficult process which requires effort as well as time, especially since it is taking place, as we know, under exceptionally difficult conditions, W. Jaruzelski said. However, we have firmly decided that, as a matter of principle, the adjustments we have made to the reform cannot divert us from the road we have mapped out. These adjustments are instead intended to consolidate our activities for the sake of good management, savings, and efficiency, as well as to put the basic principles of the reform into practice.

We will consistently remodel the ways in which the economy is to function in keeping with the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. There can be no going back from this line, besides which, the results we have so far achieved have reinforced out belief in this and it can be only those who are not familiar with our reality who may not perceive this progress. Of course, this does not mean that we are not aware of or that we do not appreciate any tensions or difficulties that arise in many sectors of the economy, or that we cannot see the deficiencies or weak points which still occur in our economic mechanisms.

The Sejm has passed the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85 and a program for anti-inflationary activities, as well as a long-term savings program, has been prepared. All this together gives us a wide and apparently good basis for getting a reply to the question: Do the mechanisms of the economic reform meet the future determinants or the strategic lines of our socioeconomic policy?

The ensuing discussion showed quite clearly that the solutions we have used to date have failed to produce the expected degree of progress with regard to the efficiency of enterprise management. It is difficult to disagree with these views, so we must in this light consider whether the suggested modifications will ensure the increased effectiveness of prices, taxes, and the financial system and if they will prompt enterprises to begin realistic production growth and a realistic reduction in manufacturing costs; whether they are sufficiently insured against an unjustified rise in prices or inflation; if they can guarantee an improvement in the ratio between the growth of monetary income and the production of market goods and services; and whether they can ultimately prevent the unfair division of profits between various enterprises.

Another line of improvement which demands particular attention is connected to the growth of the influence which reform mechanisms have on adapting the structure of production to the needs of society. It is imperative that we do our utmost to encourage a growth in market and export production.

The principles of the reform, as we know and remember, were formulated under the great pressure of current needs and in view of the burden of the current situation. The aim of these principles was, above all, to use our existing resources to the fullest, but it is now high time that we begin thinking of the future of our economy up till the end of the eighties and even further ahead. We should consider how much these economic mechanisms shape the conditions which allow us to meet the challenge of the future, and how much they favor increasing Poland's share in the international division of labor, particularly in the framework of socialist integration.

We must pay great attention to technological progress on all levels of production and the exploitation of resources. We must ultimately make a big effort to remove the many obstacles before us so as to prevent the fall of technological standards in industry and other sectors of the economy.

It is necessary for the work force to practice self-government and for enterprise to be independent in order to open up a wide forum for initiative and activities which are not hampered by bureaucratic rules and regulations, and to make the work forces feel they are really in charge. However, this independence must be socially mature and must facilitate activites which are in keeping with the aims of a socialist society as expressed in the National Socioeconomic Plan. A particularly important task we must perform is to find new ways to ensure that these plans have a real, not only an official, cohesion while we are, above all, on the way to making good use of economic mechanisms, putting ones which encourage good management into practice, as well as activating those which discourage waste and put pressure on the economy to the fullest degree.

The most difficult mechanisms to implement are those which directly concern the standard of people's daily lives -- namely, prices, wages, and work conditions. The reform cannot, after all, solve anything automatically, because it can only provide the conditions for better work. However, it is necessary for people to want to take advantage of these opportunities so that they are not discouraged by the lack of quick improvement, difficulties on the market, or the rise in prices and maintenance costs.

We are emerging from a very difficult situation which undermined many people's trust in the future and in the purpose of their efforts. We are gradually re-establishing people's faith through consistent activities, but this is a very difficult and long-term process, thanks to the opposition. However, today we can see the positive effects of the reform in many enterprises and such examples should be widely disseminated and imitated, W. Jaruzelski said.

In discussions on the appraisals which have so far been made to assess the results of implementing the reform at the Sejm level and elsewhere, attention has been focused on the fact that the reform has failed to have a satisfactory effect on all levels of management. There is a definite and urgent need to shape the role and functions of regional authoritative bodies in organizing their economic affairs on voivodship and local levels in an institutional way. There is also a sure need for us to increase our efforts to help central authoritative bodies to learn new forms of leading activities which are closely connected with the reform.

We are at a particularly important stage in implementing the reform, W. Jaruzelski said in conclusion. The future success, and therefore the health, of our economy and its development will depend on the decisions which will soon be made and then adopted by the Sejm. The reform has left the stage of infancy behind it and, to use a metaphor, is leaving its youth, so that the demands being made on it are getting bigger, as are people's expectations of the work of the Commission for Economic Reform.

OBODOWSKI VIEWS ECONOMY, SANCTIONS, CEMA

AU241130 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Jun 83 pp 3-5

["Transcript" of the Warsaw press conference given for foreign journalists by Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission on 13 June; questioners not identified]

[Excerpts] We are publishing a transcript of the press conference orgainzed for foreign journalists in the INTERPRESS press center in Warsaw on 13 June of this year. The conference was attended by Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, and by Andrzej Konopacki, deputy press spokesman for the government.

Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski: I have been chairman of the Planning Commission for 8 months. My team and I have drawn up the annual plan for this year and, an important fact for us, the 3-year plan for 1983-85 has been unanimously approved by our parliament -- the Sejm. This unanimity pleases me very much. Having the plan appoved was not easy. In other words, it was much easier to draw it up than it will be to implement it.

At times people say that this plan is not too ambitious, but I am convinced it is. Within 3 years we are to increase overall production by 16 percent, including a 24-percent increase in market production. At the same time, we have to save a large amount of raw and other materials, of production components, and of fuel and energy. This means that the above increase in overall production will have to be achieved with fewer materials and fuel and with less energy than would normally have been the case. In addition, the plan lists the following targets to be achieved: to balance the market; to eliminate the state budget deficit; and to increase the living standards to some extent.

I have said "to some extent" because it is out of the question for us to be able to greatly increase these standards within 3 years for reasons that include external conditions, which , as you know, are not easy. The burden of debts is hanging over us. At the end of last April our debts amounted to about $25 billion, excluding interest. Of course, we want to repay these debts, but not on the conditions that are dictated to us at times. This means, in other words, that attempts are being made to impose such conditions on us.

In this connection I would like to tell you this: the value of Polish exports to capitalist countries this year will amount to about $6 billion, which means that our debts amount to the value of our exports for 4 years. Within the next 3 years we want to balance our market. In some ways we are already succeeding in this. Our economy began to forge ahead as of last August. In fact, our extracting industries began forging ahead as far back as January 1982, but our processing industries began forging ahead in the last 6 months. As of last August our overall production has increased by more than 10 percentage points. Our results in the first 5 months of this year were good. Overall production increased over 9 percent between last January and May.

Very low imports are the external factors that were and still are a great hindrance. I have in mind the imports from the capitalist countries, which have dropped over 50 percent in 4 years. In addition, the imports of the supplies to meet production needs were even lower.

What has saved us and continues to save us? Much closer relations with the socialist countries, especially with the USSR. Mainly with the help of large-scale assistance from these countries we have been able to push our economy ahead and to begin our onward march. Most of the supplies imported from the capitalist countries have been replaced by the supplies from the USSR and other socialist countries.

This is briefly the present state of the Polish economy. However, what is perhaps astounding is that in some lines of production we have achieved the 1979 level and in some this level has been exceeded. I want to back my words up with the facts. For example, in the first 5 months of this year we produced more than we did in 1979, in the following sectors: lignite, electric energy, copper, sulfur, nitrogen fertilizers, and phosphorous fertilizers. It is true that these are extractive and raw materials sectors, but this precisely is so important. There are shortages in our goods market.

We are still unable to master the difficulties of the light industry, whose production is still lower than it was 2, 3 or 4 years ago. We are still unable to produce as many electroengineering and metal goods as we would like. This is true of more than 10 lines of goods, which it is difficult to buy in shops. However, one thing is certain: A year ago the shops were all but completely empty, but now their shelves are full.

We have been forced to ration the sales of many foodstuffs and industrial goods, but for some months now we have been able to gradually abandon the rationing system, which is clear proof of the progress we have made as of July last year. Few goods are still rationed. The production of meat is our bugbear, and that is why meat rationing is still in force. Meat consumption dropped from about 70kg per capita a year to about 55-56kg, that is, by about 15 kg a year. This includes a 6kg drop in the consumption of poultry as a result of restrictions by the United States and by some Western countries. We want to gradually increase the production of meat, including the breeding of poultry, which is an easier thing to do.

The drop in the consumption of eggs is similar -- 20 percent -- and has been caused by Western restrictions. I have mentioned restrictions. Not so long ago we carried out a special research project on the impact of the restrictions applied against us by the United States and other capitalist countries, on the state of the Polish economy. We have suffered proven losses of at least $6 billion on account of these restrictions.

This data can be proved any time. As you know, the economy can suffer direct losses as well as indirect losses. The indirect losses have also been estimated, initially, at the same amount of $6 billion, which means that direct and indirect losses amount to about 50 percent of all our debts.

I have spoken about the 3-year plan and its main theses.

The economic reform is helping implement this plan and the aims we want to achieve. We formally began this reform in January 1982. I say "formally," because it has been implemented in stages, and all the necessary instruments and mechanisms of this reform were introduced as of July 1982. This is why we can speak of the results and functioning of this reform in terms of only 1 year, which is a short period of time. If I may say so, we began implementing this reform on the march and it is on the march that we have to correct some of its mechanisms from time to time.

The reform's main aim is to stimulate our enterprises to be more effective. I have in mind not only the effectiveness of labor, but also the effectiveness of all elements of production -- the capital and all fixed assets. We want enterprises to be more thrifty.

I have mentioned some shortcomings of our economy. I will mention two more: Our productivity is still too low, generally speaking, and we still use too many materials per unit of production. We must overcome these two barriers in our economic life.

The mechanisms of the economic reform will help us to achieve this, which will enable us to increase our production per unit of time. This is crucial for us because our working time has been violently reduced by 8-9 percent under the pressure of trade unions, especially Solidarity.

Because this reduced working time has not been compensated for by increased per-hour productivity, it was obvious that our people's living standards would drop by that much. In other words, reducing working time, that is, treating themselves to a shorter working time, and failing to increase productivity, our people treated themselves to correspondingly lower living standards. By the way, there are different criteria with which to measure these standards. If we measure them by the level of the general consumption ascertained by the annual data, then the drop amounts to merely 9 percent compared with 1979. This may sound like hearsay.

I have said "merely." I wish to explain why. We have saved our living standards by curbing investments to a great extent. We curbed investment expenditures to a great extent. We cannot do this any longer because it would result in decapitalization of our fixed assets. The 3-year plan provides for a small increase in investments in 1983 and 1984 and a much larger increase in 1985. We want to do this in a selective way, that is, to select those branches of industry that are most important to us.

This is crucial not only because of the market situation and living standards, but also because of the need to make the Polish economy export-oriented. May I add that our exports are increasing. We are importing more from the socialist countries, including the USSR, and we are exporting more to them. However, the thing is that we are still contracting debts in the socialist countries. At the same time, 1983 is the second year in which we are slowly reducing our debts with the capitalist countries. As I have said, our exports to them are exceeding our imports from them.

This is all to begin with. Every sentence I have said can be expanded and commented on. Please submit your questions on what I have said.

[Question] You have said that Poland has lost some $12 billion since the sanctions have been applied. Could you specify these losses?

J. Obodowski: Certainly. For example, the expulsion of our fishing fleet from the fishing grounds cost us some $150 million in caught fish. This is a direct loss. But you should remember that our fishing fleet had to search for new fishing grounds and to change its fishing methods. All this costs money. The United States withdrew the most-favored-nation status from us, and this has made it impossible for us to sell most of our goods made for the United States because increased customs duties would make such sales unprofitable. I would like to stress that the U.S. market has for years been a traditional market for our goods and that we have produced many goods exclusively for the United States to cater to the tastes of U.S. citizens. This means that some of our plants have to change their production technologies.

As you know, as I said about a year ago, the U.S. Administration has unfortunately committed murder against Polish hens. The production of poultry has dropped by about 30 percent, which is a painful blow to us. I have said this and I repeat: This means that annual per capita consumption of poultry meat in our country has dropped by 6kg. Some of the poultry farms are empty. Who will pay for this? The production of eggs has dropped by almost 20 percent. Who will compensate our people for not having been able to eat those eggs? We have lost several million tons of grain. We used to import some 8 million tons of grain a year, but now we are able to import only 3.5 million tons. We had to curb hog breeding from over 20 million to 16.5 million hogs.

I could go on listing such things, but I will tell you what matters most to us: We have been denied all kinds of credits. About 3 years ago we were given credits amounting to $4.5 billion a year and 2 years ago to $1.5 billion, but this year they will not amount to even $500 million. Detente induced us to welcome cooperation with every country all throughout the seventies, when we bought a great deal of Western technology, which it is now impossible to adapt overnight. Such adaption costs time and money. Who will pay? Many branches of our industry have still not achieved the production level of 2 years ago. I have spoken of the great assistance given us by our neighbors. It is true that this assistance is extensive, but it is unable to replace the present technologies in every sector and at any time.

[Question] Do you see any differences in the Western countries' approach to sanctions? How much does Poland owe the socialist countries?

J. Obodowski: The answer to your first question is: Yes, I do see differences. The answer to your second question is: In terms of dollars we owe them over $6.5 billion.

[Question] This question concerns the problems of adapting some Polish industries to meet CEMA production requirements. I have heard that it may be too late for U.S. industries to return to Poland when some production installations and lines have been adapted to suit CEMA standards. So far I have not heard that any specific industry has found itself in this situation, and this is why I am asking you to say something on this subject.

J. Obodowski: We have stopped the construction of over 1,500 plants at various stages of completion. As I have said, we were compelled to do this in order not to lower our living standards still further. Many of these plants will be built. We have actually begun building them with the USSR and other socialist countries. For example: We bought the technology of a new type of bulb in the West and we will soon complete the construction of the plant that will produce them. We will put this plant in operation with the help of Czechoslovak resources and together with Czechoslovakia. The many industrial plants we have that have not been completed will be completed together with the USSR.

We have many electroengineering and metallurgical plants. We have therefore invited socialist countries to cooperate. At present we are again reviewing all the investments we have halted and, as I have said, we will complete some of them with our allies, some will be completed by us, some will be reclassified, and some, unfortunately, will have to be abandoned. As for cooperation with the capitalist countries, I must say that it also involves the problem of completing the halted investments. This is, of course, a general statement made by me. As you know, every matter has to be detailed and specifically approved. For example: A giant chemical fertilizers combine is being built in Police near Szczecin with the help of a French license, and I think we will complete it with French credits. We also have to solve an important task connected with tractor production on a British license. Not later than this year we will decide at what rate we will begin this production and on what scale. Our agriculture is in great need of tractors, but we are unable to accelerate the construction of the tractor plant without foreign assistance.

MINISTER OUTLINES STATE'S CULTURAL POLICY

PM270826 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Polish Minister of Culture and Art Professor Kazimierz Zygulski by DZIENNIK ZACHODNI correspondent Henryka Wac-Malicka; date, and place not given]

[Text] Question: Contrary to appearances, the sphere of social activity that is defined as culture is not monolithic in character and the scope of activity of the man who runs it -- the minister for culture and art -- embraces a multitude of problems. Which of these problems and tasks have priority over the others in the ministry's rating?

Answer: It is both natural and necessary to consider the activity of the Ministry of Culture against the background of the general situation in the country and those basic tasks which have to be faced by society as a whole. As we know, the most fundamental question for our society is that of effective implementation of the economic reform. One could ask here why, when talking about culture, I start from the question of economic matters. Questions of this kind, which are sometimes asked in ignorance and sometimes certain specific implications, are raised at each and every meeting with people dealing with cultural affairs.

I believe, nonetheless, that it is precisely here that the central point of the matter rests and our fundamental task emerges, for, against all appearances, the question of the economic reform is by no means restricted to the economy along. It also concerns and will continue to concern -- I particularly emphasize that it will continue to concern -- the sphere of culture.

And if somebody thinks -- and there are many who do think so -- that the reform will bypass the sphere of culture and that this area will be protected by some special umbrella, he is greatly mistaken. This is why we must consider all our current undertakings against the background of the letter and the spirit of the reform, and also base them on its accompanying anti-inflation and austerity programs. Emergence from the crisis requires that we first alter our way of thinking and make it more economically-minded, also in the sphere of culture. On the other hand, all our wishful thinking and hankering after some system of unlimited, generous "handouts" that would ignore all the hard facts, which are apparent between the lines of various proposals and suggestions and present in many demands and expectations, is simply based on illusion. The sooner this illusion is dispelled, the better and safer for us all.

Question: But will the harsh rigors of the reform not constitute a threat to culture since, after all, culture is, on the whole, not a self-financing enterprise?

Answer: We come across opinions which tend to dramatize the situation and maintain that the economic reform carries with it the danger of irreversible (and, naturally, negative) consequences. I do not think this is so, provided that we introduce some changes in the structure and the method of functioning of many spheres of this area of social activity. In addition, we must not try to conceal the fact that it will be necessary to make many financial sacrifices -- and I wish to stress this fact quite openly. All those who take leave of concrete, economic reality and overlook its attendant tasks and try instead to build castles in the air expecting that, as a result of action taken by the authorities, tomorrow will bring us an immediate abundance of cultural goods for our consumption, bookstores bursting with precious and long-sought-after publications, generous credits for the construction of new edifices, and so on and so forth, are not only daydreaming, they are doing downright damage to themselves and to others from the social viewpoint.

Question: But there always are -- and there must be -- areas of culture which simply have to be financed and especially protected by the ministry. Among others, by your ministry....

Answer: It is obvious that we must not treat anything according to a fixed, schematic pattern. What I have said applies to many crucial lines of our activity, but it does not imply that we, the ministry, are not attempting by all possible means to reduce the costs which our culture is having to bear -- indeed, all our efforts are directed toward that goal.

We believe that our main task lies in adapting the activity of cultural institutions to meet the requirements of the reform, so that they feel the financial strain put on them as little as possible. And, what is more, the new mechanisms which have been created -- including the economic mechanisms -- give us some very definite chances here. We will, for instance, have certain limited, but nonetheless very real, means which will safeguard the possibility of retaining certain protected areas.

Question: Could you give us concrete examples?

Answer: Last year, for example, we very considerably extended the number of books published for children and young people. It went up by 40 percent, and we intend to increase this number still further.

Question: But it still failed to meet the enormous demand which exists in this area....

Answer: We do, of course, realize this. In many areas of our editorial policy, such as the publication of dictionaries, encyclopedias, and popular science publications, we only meet a fraction, a mere one-third, of the demand. The actual production capacities, which are in any case limited by our material funds and the feasibility of obtaining more of the latter in the nearest future, do not permit full satisfaction of the demand.

There are two possible solutions here: either one that would introduce rationing, which is contrary to the spirit of the reform but demanded by those who still continue to see culture in terms current in the 1950's, or one that would permit the existence of a market which, with its specific shortages, would always generate the temporary margin of speculative practices while, at the same time, failing to meet the needs of those who genuinely need those books. This situation is the one which we are facing now, and we can only change it through successful reform, not through creating mechanisms which would exempt culture from the principles of economic management introduced in the reform. The same applies to certain fiscal procedure that we are still discussing, such as the Professional Incentives Fund [FAZ].

Question: The FAZ has been the target of much criticism in many milieus connected with all areas of cultural activity.

Answer: This fund was designed to be a tool in our struggle against the greatest evil affecting our economy and which could even destroy it, that is, galloping inflation. Whether the principles of FAZ are correct in practice as applied to enterprises, including those institutions whose activity embraces the sphere of culture, is a question that we are debating now together with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission, trying to secure the best possible terms. But I must repeat: The anti-inflation and austerity program is a primary consideration and we must adjust all our activity to fall in line with it. So we must remain patient and, moreover, we must realize that it is only successful reform and augmented development of the economy that can ensure that the possibilities of satisfying society's cultural needs are going to become more and more extensive with each coming year.

Question: These are harsh realities and it is going to be difficult (or perhaps it already is difficult) to persuade those who work in the sphere of culture to accept them.

Answer: All the same, I believe that we must simply learn to accept the truth about the existing limitations. And, what is more, the proof of the efficacy to today's cultural activist or cultural organization lies in their ability to make good use of what is available, not in multiplying their demands and unrealistic expectations. It is, after all, the easiest thing to make a long list of one's wishes and then to sit back and wait for someone else to meet them all.

The present picture, of course, is not an idyllic one but I believe it corresponds to the true state of affairs and this truth needs to be made clear to everyone. It is unlikely that the expectations which were generated over the past few years can be fulfilled in the immediate future. This does not mean that there is a freeze on them. Our ministry will gradually extend its potential, including the financial potential, by making full use of all resources, especially the Culture Development Fund, with the help of which we are currently satisfying many of the most urgent needs.

Here I would like to remind you that the act by which this fund was established also provides for creating similar sources of financing at the voivodship and even parish level. However, whereas the central, all-national fund was established relatively quickly, its equivalent local forms are taking considerably longer to emerge, despite the fact that the legislator offers a wide range of possible methods of collecting and utilizing funds, so to speak, on the local scale. I am drawing special attention to this fact because I have the impression that the authors of many articles, statements, and demands have not come across the relevant act and that they are carrying on with their debates in ignorance of the realities of the matter. And yet the existing possibility of making use of the many material resources already available locally to meet local needs could yield capital results and demonstrate the existence of the very reserves which are sought in vain at the central level. And, I believe, all those voivodships which have a well-established tradition of social movement, or simply of good management within their own domain, should now start taking advantage of the regulations and the opportunities for self-management provided by the reform with the aim of solving many of their problems using their own available means and through their own decisions. This also means that they themselves would be responsible for what they are doing. This seems to me to be an extremely important factor in the overall picture of Polish cultural activity.

All this does not, of course, mean that the state is trying to shirk its responsibilities as the overall patron of culture, but -- in keeping with the reform -- the state will take on itself only a certain proportion of the tasks. The remaining tasks will have to be realized by independent enterprises, by the local organs possessing wide-ranging legal competence, and, finally, by authentic social movement. We are not trying to gloss over the fact that such a new situation, so entirely different from that existing previously, will require many psychological barriers and many organizational difficulties to be tackled, but it would be pointless for anyone to delude himself that there is some other way out in the present circumstances. What we need is patience.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY CULTURAL ACTIVITY

AU231422 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Report signed "J. Jur": "The Party's Activity Inside Cultural Circles"]

[Text] On Monday, 20 June, the PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission discussed the situation of the party inside cultural circles and the current situation inside these circles and heard reports on work on the draft law for propagating culture and the functioning of the Cultural Development Fund.

Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and chairman of the commission, chaired the talks.

Witold Nawrocki, head of the Central Committee's Culture Department, described the structure and strength of the party inside cultural circles.

The party has defended itself, although it emerged from the struggle weakened. It has consolidated and is still consolidating its ranks, clearing them of superfluous and irresolute people. It has regained the lead in many spheres. The party's programmatic ideas, and especially the consistent implementation of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, are gaining increasingly wider support among the nonparty masses of people.

One can already say today that the party organization of writers is in a better state, that the team of party writers all over Poland is working well, and that the theatrical community, in which Prof Essor H. Szletynski's initiative of establishing a new Union of Polish Actors is gaining greater and greater support, possesses favorable features. The party filmmakers association has increased its contribution to the commencement of the normalization of the situation inside this community; the Association of Polish Filmmakers has commenced activity. In the community of musicians and applied artists, we are faced with ideological vacillation and a low level of activity. The help of the primary party organizations is essential to those people active in these communities.

Hieronim Kubiak indicated the many various undertakings serving culture and creative people which have already been started and are being implemented by the state. The opposition is trying to discredit these activities or present them as activities which have been enforced. We have given preference to talks in order to convince people of our ideas, for example, discussions with the main boards of the suspended associations, and we have also preferred battle by political means in order to bring about essential changes and counteract the open activity of the adversaries. We are involved in organizational work, but the time has come, he said, to establish political priorities, and to make use of all statutory powers in order to strengthen the position of the primary party organizations and their inspirational, organizational, and ideologically creative role.

The discussion concentrated on the basic problems facing the party and the primary party organizations resulting from the current situation in culture. The following are some of the people who spoke: Tadeusz Holuj, Andrzej Wasilewski, Franciszek Lozowski, Wilhelm Szewczyk, Miroslaw Slowinski, Krzysztof Kostyrko, Andrzej Szczygiel, Bogdan Michalski, and Bogdan Gawronski.

The commission gave its support to the efforts of the Central Committee Culture Department in its work for the sake of normalizing the situation inside creative associations.

It was stated that the law on propagating culture is an essential feature of activity in the cultural sphere. Reports on the status of work on this law are not encouraging. A lack of understanding by some central administrative bodies is causing a reluctant attitude toward this law.

ENTERPRISES CONSULTED ON ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU241958 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Jan Markusz report: "Suggested Changes to Reform Mechanisms"]

[Text] On 21 June a meeting took place at the Council of Ministers between Professor Waldyslaw Baka, plenipotentiary for economic reform, and consultants representing over 100 enterprises to consider the ways in which to improve and strengthen the economic reform mechanisms which are to be implemented at the start of 1984.

According to W. Baka, conclusions drawn during a broad discussion over the "Report on Implementing the Economic Reform in 1982 and Its Effects," the opinions of deputies, the functioning of the reform principles which were modified at the start of 1983, as well as the changing conditions the reform was subject to were all taken into consideration while adjustments to the mechanisms of the economic reform were being drafted. This draft was passed around in brochure form to the participants prior to the meeting.

The draft, above all, aimed to relate certain changes which were absolutely necessary to the reform with the goals of the economic policy for 1983-85 as well as with the programs for combating inflation and increasing savings. It is imperative that logical solutions closely relate to economic policies.

The proposed changes are not, therefore, calculated to cover 1 or 2 years but are meant for a longer period of time and should therefore be of a stable nature. The government plenipotentiary mapped out five main aims which these adjustments should pursue:

-- It is above all imperative that the improved mechanisms be more effective in stimulating the economy, increasing production, and bringing it more in line with the needs of society.

-- More emphasis should be put on improving management effectiveness in its broadest possible sense, thanks to the newly implemented changes.

-- The enriched mechanisms of reform should have more influence on technological progress and a bigger share in the international division of labor.

-- We should aim to secure the right conditions for long-term activities in the field of investment, among others.

-- The adjustments which will be implemented should restore economic equilibrium.

Many of the proposed solutions have alternative options which are better adapted to the changing conditions, and the package of improved principles is still open to further suggestions which could be made during the discussion.

There is no question of our deviating from the principles of the reform. It will be consistently implemented, at the same time as being improved, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ninth PZPR Congress despite the present difficult conditions.

As Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski stated in his report, the proposed changes are above all aimed at improving the mechanisms which are already in use. They also fill certain gaps in the present system and are better adapted to the changing conditions.

We should, above all, consolidate the mechanism of reform in such a way as to make the performance of enterprises and the national economy more effective. In order to do this, we should strive to obtain higher profits from production and exports, conserve raw materials and power, rationalize employment, improve the management of fixed assets, and promote technological progress.

There have previously been too many "wide margins" in the financial and economic system which have given us high profits without improving management effectiveness. It is for this reason that the proposed solutions put particular emphasis on the correct implementation of the principles of self-financing.

The functioning of the price system must be reviewed in connection with this and we should gradually abandon cost prices which do not promote a rationalized economic management. However, it has been stipulated that the progressive income tax system should be replaced by a normal taxation in three versions since this would create more favorable conditions for enterprises whose economic management is more rational. It has also been suggested that a category of justified costs be introduced.

Changes should also be made to the principles governing subsidies from the state budget and should be objective and concern definite products which are of particular importance from the social point of views.

The credit system and depreciation charges should also be put in order, the main point of this being to make enterprises more independent. Government orders will be used to stimulate market and export production, rationing of raw materials, and finished products will gradually be decreased.

During the discussion attention was, among other things, drawn to the fact that the proposed changes have not fully taken into consideration the complexity of the conditions in which enterprises now have to function. It was suggested in connection with this that credits should be made more easily available and that tax relief and concessions should be increased. We are faced with the threat of a devaluation of our fixed assets; it is for this reason that all the resources to offset depreciation costs should remain in plants following the planned reclassification of these assets.

Progress in production, according to many of the speakers, depends primarily on a closer connection between labor and wages. However, we should not restrict the influence en enterprise has on shaping contracted prices or, in connection with this, profits determining self-financing. We must also strengthen our proexport mechanisms, and foreign currency accounts should cover export and import activities not only in the first but also the second payments area. This is because of the dire need to promote sales of our goods to the ruble zone.

It was said that the reform has so far affected, almost exclusively, enterprise and that, on the other hand, too little has changed on the intermediate and central level.

It was reported during the meeting that the draft for improving and strengthening the mechanisms of the economic reform will shortly be the subject of a session of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, and that following the addition of further contributions from yesterday's consultative meeting, they will be submitted to the Sejm.

PROCUREMENT PRICES DETAILED; RETAIL PRICES UP

LD281008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beginning 1 July, the procurement prices of most contracted crops and livestock products will be increased. This decision has been preceded by social consultations lasting several weeks, on the basis of which the final version of the price changes was prepared.

The procurement price for rye and oats has been set at Z1750 per quintal; for wheat, Z2000; for buckwheat, Z5000. The procurement price of pork livestock increases to Z140 per kilogram; of beef, to Z101 per kilogram; and veal, to Z133. The procurement price of milk increases Z18.30 per liter. These prices are basic or average and they will be differentiated appropriately according to the quality and class of the procured produce. The increased procurement prices, together with the maintained level of industrial fodder prices, ensure full compensation for farmers for increases in production costs resulting from the already implemented price increases for some means of production and the increases in the regulated prices of agricultural machines and tractors as well as the official prices for tires, to be introduced on 1 July. The increased prices ensure the profitability of agricultural production and should create an inducement for an increase.

They will, however, have direct influence on rises in the cost of food produce. According to estimates, it appears that there will be a need to increase the retail price of bread from Z6 to Z8, that of meat and meat products by 5-18 percent, and to raise the prices of some dairy products, in particular the better varieties of butter, cream, and milk with high fat content. Definite proposals for changes in the food retail prices will be presented to the public several months in advance.

Agriculture Minister Interviewed

LD281002 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 June -- Commenting on the decision to raise procurement prices for agricultural produce, Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba said in an interview he gave PAP:

The object of the government's particular concern is to secure the profitability of farming production and parity of incomes of agricultural and non-agricultural groups of population. Economic conditions of agriculture constitute, next to the supply of production means, the basic condition for the development of agricultural production and the securing of an appropriate living standard for rural communities.

As a result of increased costs and prices for industrial production means and services, expenditures of farms for production went up in 1983. The cost of living of the rural population also increased. To preserve an appropriate level of profitability in agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, acting in cooperation with the Ministry for Prices, submitted for consultation proposed rises of procurement prices for agricultural produce based on results of detailed studies on costs carried out by research institutions.

Minister Zieba went on to say: Material for consultation were sent to the national union of farmers, agricultural circles and organizations, unions and branch associations of plant growers and animal-breeders, the food processing industry and cooperatives. The Council for Food Economy, the Social and Economic Council at the Sejm (parliament), the government Social Consultative Council and other organizations were also asked for their opinions.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy directly consulted proposals on prices at meetings with farmers of all sectors in several regions in the country.

New economic conditions of agricultural production to come into force as of July will create bases for consolidation of favourable trends of development which have emerged in production and purchase of agricultural produce and will be aimed to improve the agricultural market, Minister Zieba concluded.

PARTY DISCIPLINARY MEASURES SINCE JAN 1982

LD280939 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] From January 1982 to April 1983 the voivodship commissions for party control adopted decisions concerning over 800 party members who were accused of abuses, mismanagement, and waste. In addition more than 1,100 warnings were given to party members. They contributed toward the elimination or prevention of various irregularities in the economic sphere.

The tasks of the control commissions on all levels in the struggle against manifestations of waste and unfavorable phenomena in the national economy were discussed at the plenum of the Central Party Control Commission chaired by Jerzy Urbanski. In the discussion the increasing effectiveness of actions undertaken jointly by the party control commissions, the PZPR auditing commissions, bodies of state control, and the prosecuting organs was pointed out. The role of the voivodship party control commissions in initiating control by the prosecuting organs is becoming more active.

It is necessary, it was stated, to do everything possible so that this sort of activity should characterize all control organs in the party. At the Central Party Control Commission session the particular responsibility of people discharging managerial functions in the enterprises and institutions was stressed. They include party members, who after all are responsible for harmony, order, and the social property entrusted to them.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ELECTRONICS

LD281522 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] We have just received a report from the Government Presidium session. The government today examined the program for developing electronics in the economy in 1983-90 and directing the development of the electronics industry until 1990. The development guidelines for the electronics industry will be adjusted to the tasks arising from national socioeconomic programs as envisaged in the coming annual plans, the next one for 1983-85, and to the state budget. They will also become the basis of the work on the draft socioeconomic plan for 1986-90. It was recommended that work on the resolution of the Council of Ministers, which will guarantee the conditions for electronics development, be accelerated.

The Government Presidium then acquainted itself with the report on the course of the consultations on consolidating the principles of economic reform and making its mechanisms more effective. These are scheduled to begin on 1 January 1984. The Government Presidium instructed the plenipotentiary for economic reform to continue work on the preparation of documents to be presented to the Council of Ministers. These drafts should take into account the conclusions and recommendations arising from the Sejm session devoted to the assessment of the implementation of the economic reform and its effects.

The Government Presidium adopted a timetable of activities aimed at improving the quality of industrial production. Losses incurred by the economy because of the low quality of production have been calculated to amount to billions of zlotys. During the last 3 years a further deterioration in the quality of many products has taken place. The adopted timetable envisages that comprehensive and systematic activities aimed at a tangible improvement in the quality of production is undertaken. It is envisaged that there will be amendments to the law on the quality of products, services, and construction work. The retailer will be committed to reducing official and regulated prices in cases where a deterioration in quality of goods has been established in comparison with contract norms and agreed conditions.

A draft law on the market and protection of consumers' interests will be worked out before the end of the year. General conditions for agreements and providing services envisaged in guarantees will also be defined. A number of economic measures will be strengthened by increased controls for enterprises producing low-quality goods. The adopted timetable contains a wide range of activities that should affect the improvement of the quality of industrial goods and services in a more tangible way.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI CONGRATULATE ANDROPOV

AU271416 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] To Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

In connection with your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium we send you, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, the Government of the Polish People's Republic, and ourselves personally, cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in the implementation of the great program for communist building, in the continuation of the Leninist policy of peoples' peaceful coexistence for the welfare of the Soviet state and the Soviet people, and for the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

People's Poland, linked with the Soviet Union by firm friendship, fraternal alliance, and all-round cooperation, unites your appointment to the honorable post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with a deep conviction about our joint aim to further develop mutual relations in all spheres.

Ceaselessly supporting the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, acting in the name of the most vital interests of the Polish people and state, we shall develop and strengthen our fraternal bonds with the land of the soviets and give them an increasingly richer content.

Esteemed Comrade Andropov, please accept our fervent wishes for further achievements in your energetic and creative party and state activity, and also wishes for every personal success.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MOSCOW SUMMIT

AU281513 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned this afternoon to Bucharest, coming from Moscow, where he participated in the meeting of party-state leaders of certain European socialist countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on his visit to Moscow by the following comrades: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, the party secretary general and president of the republic was welcomed by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Birlea, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Stefan Mocuta, Ana Muresan, Elena Nicolae, Ion Ursu, and Richard Winter, as well as by members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and leaders of central institutions and mass organizations.

Tyazheinikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present. A group of Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU REASSURES KIM IL-SONG OF SUPPORT

AU270958 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and DPRK president, Pyongyang,

During the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle," I extend to you, the KWP and all the Korean people, comradely greetings and a warm message of friendship and solidarity, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people, and on by own behalf. The Communists and working people of Romania have consistently supported and continue to support the Korean people's just struggle against the policy of perpetuating Korea's division and for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, by the Koreans themselves, without any foreign interference. We firmly support the cause of the friendly Korean people and wholeheartedly wish them the speedy attainment of their legitimate aspiration to live in a united, free, and prosperous country. We believe that this would have a great impact upon Korea's independent development along the road of socioeconomic progress and on the assertion of the policy of detente, peace, and cooperation in that region and through the world. I take this opportunity to reiterate the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between our parties and peoples will continue to develop, in the spirit and on the basis of agreements reached during our meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang, for the benefit of both our peoples and of building the new system in our countries and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, national independence, progress, and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP'S COMAN MEETS MAPAM OFFICIALS IN ISRAEL

AU281345 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES) 28/6/1983 -- An exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Victor Shemtov, secretary general of the Israel United Workers' Party (MAPAM), was occasioned by the meeting between the MAPAM secretary general and Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represents the Romanian Communist Party at the 9th congress of MAPAM.

During the interview, Victor Shemtov expressed gratitude for the steady efforts being deployed by the Romanian head of state for the peaceful settlement, by negotiation of the situation in the Middle East, for peace and understanding in the world.

The RCP representative also had talks with deputy Dov Zakin, head of the MAPAM group in the Israeli parliament, and Avraham Rozenkier, head of the foreign relations section of the MAPAM.

FINANCE MINISTER GIGEA, CSSR'S LER DISCUSS TIES

AU280705 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/06/1983 -- Petre Gigea, Romanian minister of finance, had on June 27 an interview with Leopold Ler, minister of finance of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the talk, the fine relations of economic and financial collaboration extant between the two countries were appreciated, and new ways of further developing those relations were discussed.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING AUSTRIAN ENVOY

AU271017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/06/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in the morning of June 27, Andreas Somogyi, Austria's ambassador in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to Romania.

On the occasion, a talk was conducted which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING SUDANESE ENVOY

AU271018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0927 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/06/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania received on Monday, June 27, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan in Bucharest, Husayn 'Isam ad-Din Hasan, on a farewell call, at the end of his mission to Romania.

The talk held on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

MOSCOW DOCUMENT 'CALM,' FIRM ON ARMS BALANCE

AU281750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] In Moscow, a meeting of the heads of states and parties of the Warsaw Pact member countries has concluded. The meeting was also attended by the premiers and the ministers of foreign affairs and defense. Radivoj Rabrenovic, permanent correspondent of Yugoslav Radio and Television reports:

The Moscow meeting has concluded as suddenly as it began, and only 8 hours after its conclusion a communique on the meeting has been published. A document has also been issued in which the allies unanimously support the existing Soviet peace initiatives and in which the past proposals by Moscow are adopted as joint proposals of all member countries of the Warsaw Pact. It is appraised that the situation in the world is a cause for concern but the blame for that situation is placed on the United States and its allies.

However, the general tone of the document is calm and indicates that no further confrontation with the West is wanted. An appeal is also addressed to the Western military-political alliance to halt the further arms race, to refrain from increasing military budgets as of 1 January next year, and to give the funds freed in this manner to the developing countries. The document also points out that there is still time to halt a further proliferation of nuclear weapons in Europe and that, in fact, the chances for agreement still exist.

Since there are no new proposals, all this obviously has not been the only reason for the meeting held in such a secret manner. The document shows that the group of seven Eastern countries is warning that it will not allow the other side to achieve any kind of military advantage. This means that any new weapon in Western Europe will be matched in Eastern Europe and will be matched not only in the production of new weapons but also in new locations. To prevent this from happening, the Moscow summit repeats the proposal on freezing the production and proliferation of nuclear weapons, including primarily the American and Soviet nuclear weapons.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH IRAN HELD IN BELGRADE

LD270051 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] The economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran today began its first round of talks with the Yugoslav officials in Belgrade, including the head of the committee for Transportation and Communication. During these talks, the head of the Yugoslav delegation expressed optimism for the expansion of economic relations between the two countries particularly in the field of transportation. He said: On the basis of talks held with the Soviet and Romanian authorities, it has been agreed to transport 25,000 metric tons of goods via this country.

SUNDIC HITS COMINFORM, SLAMS ANTICOMMUNIST UNION

Tito's Resistance Recalled

AU251532 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] In a few days, more precisely, on 28 June, 35 years will have elapsed since the publication of the Cominform resolution. For the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY], it was the greatest challenge since the historic decision by the Politburo of the CPY Central Committee on 4 July 1941 to call the peoples and nationalities of the occupied country to an armed uprising.

Tito's historic "No" to Stalin and Stalinism meant a defense of the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia, and at the same time, the beginning of changes in the norms of behavior prevailing until then in the relations between the communist and workers parties, imposed by Stalin. Milika Sundic comments:

When the infamous resolution of the Cominform was published just 35 years ago, many forecasters in the world were inclined to write Yugoslavia off the list of independent and free countries or, at best, to predict for it the future of an obedient satellite whose fate would from then on be decided by other than the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia who, at that time and for many years to come, were licking the serious wounds received in the superhuman struggle against fascism and its lackeys.

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin was very convinced that the fate of Yugoslavia as an independent and free socialist country would be sealed at least as long as he lived. Just as he was the first in his rude assault on Yugoslavia, the CPY, and Josip Broz, he was also the first to feel the bitterness of the defeat, worse than any others he experienced. Stalin could not understand that somebody could say "No" to him, and he was not used to it, but this in fact was the only correct reply that he could have gotten from Tito and the CPY.

The party which under the most difficult conditions and without any outside help has succeeded in making the people rise and in crowning the national liberation struggle and the Socialist revolution with victory, was both strong and capable enough to resist Stalin's willfulness and to resist all those who followed him. It was just as grandiose a resistance to alien willfulness as was the struggle of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia to be the first defenders, and at the proper time the only defenders, of freedom in occupied Europe. Tito's "No" to Stalin at the same time marked another era in the struggle for the equality of the communist and workers parties and the socialist countries. However, many years had to pass before others would understand the essence of this struggle. At the present time it is not possible to conceive of cooperation between the communist and workers parties that would not rest on the principles of full equality and independent decisionmaking. Any other road is unacceptable for Yugoslavia and the LCY.

The greatness of Tito's resistance to Stalin and Stalinism also consists of the fact that it was precisely Tito and the CPY that believed throughout the time of the conflict that the day would come when others would also comprehend the injustice of the unprecedented accusations against the Yugoslav Communists. And when that day came, they accepted the hand of reconciliation from all the communist and workers parties and the Socialist countries who were in Stalin's camp. And more than that. Whenever we remember 1948, we do it not only for our own sake but also for the sake of others. It is, in fact, our warning uttered with the best of intentions that something similar should never happen again.

The equality of the communist parties and the socialist countries is the basic precondition for the victory of socialism in the world and the advancement of cooperation between the communist parties and socialist countries. Remaining loyal to these principles, just as it was loyal at the time they were crudely shattered 35 years ago, the LCY is developing successful cooperation with all the parties and progressive movements accepting the principle of equality and independence.

Only one European party, the AWP, is an exception. In its policy toward Yugoslavia and the LCY, the AWP has not changed anything in the past 35 years, for it has remained faithful to Stalin and Stalinism unlike to all others. The price of this policy is being painfully paid by the Albanian workers class and the Albanian people as hostages to Enver Hoxha's willfulness.

International Democratic Union Assailed

LD271937 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In London the other day a new organization was formed of about 20 conservative parties from Europe, American and Australia, the so-called International Democratic Union. This is, in fact, the fusion of two previously-founded organizations, the European and Pacific Democratic Unions. The newly-founded union is intended to be a match for the Socialist International of West European socialist and social democratic parties headed by Willi Brandt, but with markedly anticommunist and anti-socialist orientations. Encouraged by the election victories in the FRG and Great Britain, and at the same time frightened by the victories of the socialists in several West European countries, the member parties of the International Democratic Union have set themselves the task of conducting a vigorous battle against any trend toward the left, and primarily against the communist parties and the expansion of their influence.

The participants of the London gathering in no way differ in their views on the world from those views which were put forward in their time -- that is, in the years of the Cold War -- by the notorious American Senator McCarthy and his fellow American John Foster Dulles, that unsurpassed champion of the Cold War. The International Democratic Union of conservative parties has great ambitions: As Margaret Thatcher, the host of the London gathering, said, we know that the future belongs [word indistinct].

If history should one day form a judgment, however, on what these 20 or so conservative parties have in common, (?it might) conclude that it was a matter not of any [word indistinct] in history, but of defiance of the time in which this alliance arose.

In their ideological orientation the member parties of the newly-founded International Democratic Union are not only anticommunist and antisocialist, but are in the same degree the inveterate enemies of the policy of understanding and coexistence of differing social orders. In its crusade against communism, first and foremost against communist parties in general, the newly-founded international [words indistinct] places great hopes in the mistakes and shortcomings of the socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties. There will be all the more of these, in the same measure as anticommunism and antisocialism [words indistinct] if the force of this newly-born international alliance of conservatives is underestimated, all the more so now, when the fate of detente, that is, the peaceful settlement of international disputes, has been brought into question.

CONFLICTS AMONG UNCTAD MEMBERS REMAIN UNRESOLVED

Talks 'Sensitive, Difficult'

LD290102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- At the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade, which is in its closing stage, utmost efforts are being made to overcome difficulties and reach concrete results in the talks between the developed and the developing on the final document.

The acting head of the Yugoslav delegation to the UNCTAD session, Dranton Vratusa, stated today, that today's meeting between the Sixth UNCTAD president, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, and the ministers of twenty or so countries, who have returned to Belgrade for the closing leg of the session, has contributed to the above efforts.

Vratusa said that it was still uncertain what concrete results the Belgrade UNCTAD would produce but stated the convinction that the session would not end in a failure.

The talks held today were very sensitive and difficult, it has been learned from developing countries' representatives.

In the very contact group of the Sixth UNCTAD president, as noted, differences exist as do also quite opposite views on the measures to be adopted toward solving the world economic crisis.

The main problem is that the two basic different approaches to international economic difficulties and prospects for development have not been resolved.

The developed countries maintain that the difficulties in the world economy are due to the recorded fluctuations and they place trust in the new visible initial signs of economic recovery in the major Western countries. The industrial countries feel that the picking up of the Western economies will effect economic recovery also in the developing countries.

The developing countries, however, insist that structural disturbances in the world economy are involved and consequently, demand changes in the very system of the international economy and emergency measures to this end.

Latin American Resolution

PA281833 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Here is the text of the draft resolution to be presented by the Latin American group at the Sixth UNCTAD conference. The draft was unanimously approved yesterday.

"Whereas several industrialized countries have been repeatedly and increasingly using coercive, discriminatory, and unilateral economic measures against developing countries -- including the use of pressure to limit access to resources in multilateral financial organizations and, more recently, the drastic reduction of the quota for Nicaraguan sugar exports to the U.S. market -- as well as the use of indirect measures that harm the normal development of trade activities;

"Whereas those measures do not contribute to or help promote the peaceful environment necessary for development, the Sixth UNCTAD conference resolves to:

"1. Reaffirm the sovereign right of all nations to choose their own economic, social, and political paths, peacefully and freely, and free of foreign pressure, aggression, and threat."

"2. Reject the application of trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, and other economic sanctions -- which are incompatible with UN Charter resolutions and violate multilateral commitments -- against developing countries."

"3. Urge the governments of those industrialized countries to cease all coercive measures against developing countries -- which affect their economic, political, and social development -- and particularly, the repeal of measures taken by the United States against Nicaragua, especially the measure affecting its sugar exports."

"4. Urge the international community to strengthen its cooperation with Nicaragua and with other affected countries in order to lessen the effect of measures that have already been implemented, contribute to the recovery of its national economy, and preserve peace."

This text was given to AFP by Ambassador Gustavo Adolfo Vargas, head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD Conference in Belgrade. He explained that this is the final draft, which means that a consensus had finally been reached within the Latin American group.

This declaration is now backed by all Latin American countries and will be presented for the consideration of the Asian and African groups, and finally, will be presented to the Sixth UNCTAD Conference as an initiative of the Group of 77, which is made up of 125 countries.

Nicaragua Asked To Drop Draft

PA281731 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (AFP) -- The president of the Sixth UNCTAD has asked Nicaragua to withdraw its draft accusing the United States of committing economic aggression, reliable Latin American sources revealed today in Belgrade. The president of the Sixth UNCTAD is Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov. He told Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca that Nicaragua should withdraw this draft because the UNCTAD is not the appropriate forum for discussing such charges.

According to the sources, the Yugoslav minister fears that the draft could create problems and he therefore wants to avoid voting on it. For this reason, Mojsov suggested that Minister Martinez present the draft to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations which will meet soon.

However, the Nicaraguan minister refused to accept the suggestion and continued his effort. The draft is already undergoing its fourth revision despite the opposition that it has awakened among various Latin America, Asian, and African countries.

The Nicaraguan draft is the first to provoke division in the Group of 77 (125 developing countries) since the UNCTAD sessions began a month ago. At its Buenos Aires meeting, the Group of 77 had prepared a platform calling for specific measures centered on the most urgent economic problems of the developing countries. The Nicaraguan draft was presented to the Latin America group on Wednesday, 22 June. The draft directly condemns the United States for having reduced Nicaragua's sugar quota. The original draft's style was changed on requests from Brazil and other countries.

The second draft was presented on 23 June with the formal changes requested by Brazil. Then it was modified again on request from El Salvador which said that there could be no special document related to two countries in conflict and that it was necessary to [words indistinct].

The third draft was ready on 24 June, but this time some Asian countries, especially Malaysia and Singapore, said that UNCTAD's attention should not be diverted toward bilateral political conflicts, and that they would only approve a document of a general nature. Therefore, a fourth draft was prepared last night. This draft was much shorter than the original; it mentions neither the United States nor the sugar export quota problem.

However, it states that "it must be realized that Nicaragua is the object of restrictive measures" and asks the international community to help this country. The draft "establishes" that the developed countries "must abstain" from implementing economic sanctions.

Nevertheless, there is no certainty that even this draft will get through since many delegates understand, and they are saying so, that a political attraction pole has been created and that it is dividing the developing countries to the benefit of the industrialized countries which still refuse to negotiate on the most important economic problems that concern the Third World.

SERBIAN TO BECOME LCY PRESIDENT 'SHORTLY'

AU281400 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 83 p 4

[V. Vignjevic article: "At the End of the Term of Office: Party 'Change'"]

[Excerpts] After the spring "change" in the SFRY Assembly, the change in the party leadership will follow shortly [ovih daba]. According to the letter of the Statute of the Yugoslav Communists, the 1-year term of office of Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is expiring. After Slovenia's turn, it is the turn of Serbia, which will propose its candidate for this top post.

The very act of the election, which will be carried out shortly, cannot be reduced in any case to a mere procedure or formality. It means a lot. Above all, it means a confirmation of the practice of collective work, decisionmaking, and responsibility which has been implemented through several years, and not in the party alone. It means the implementation of one of the last and most important moves in Tito's political and social strategy.

From those days and to the present day, Tito's idea has developed and expanded. It is being built up... both in the party and in all other segments of our community, it contributes to a greater democratization of political life. Therefore it is not essential, whatever discussions may be held, whether a term of 1 year or more should be adopted (and it differs in the practice of some communities). It is much more important -- and this has been pointed out more than once -- that Tito's initiative is not applied or accepted mechanically. A consistent application of the idea of collective work and responsibility in fact implies better quality in the composition of organs, the hierarchy relations being overcome, and cadres being renewed more quickly. If, however, this condition is not met, the 1-year term of office is not "defense" against leaderism [liderstvo].

Therefore the "variety" is the adoption and application of the 1-year terms of office except in the organs and organizations of the federation. The republics, provinces, and communes "measure" the length of the terms of office according to their own cadre potential and in accordance with respective statutes and other acts...

Let us return in the end to the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He is, in fact, the first among 23 members of the Presidium equal in their working, political, and all other abilities. Therefore it is natural that the sequence of the communities from which the president comes has been determined, and this in fact is the only "innovation" in the work of this body in the coming 1-year period.

KOSOVO EVENTS EXAMINED AT SAWP CONFERENCE

LD282323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Pristina, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the past 2 years the working class and other organized forces of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, helped by the nations and nationalities from the entire country, have defended the constitutional system of the province, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Yugoslavia. The answer to all enemies is that resolutely and with all our strength we will continue to defend every inch of the territory of the SFRY wherever it is necessary, regardless of any internal difficulty or international situation.

This was said by Bajram Seljani, hitherto president of the presidium of the conference, at today's session of the provincial conference of the Kosovo SAWP, which examined activities of the front of the organized forces of the province to implement of the political platform and on stabilize the situation in the province.

Pointing out all the complexities, difficulties, and contradictions that have accompanied efforts to stabilize the political and economic situation in Kosovo from the beginning of the open escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism until today, Bajram Seljani said that on many fronts the Socialist Alliance acts according to plan and in coordination with all subjects. The center of this struggle has been the permanent struggle to eliminate Albanian nationalism and irredentism and any other nationalism and the grave consequences of counterrevolutionary events.

With regard to this wide range of activities, however, the Socialist Alliance has not yet fully implemented all of them and all conclusions, but positive changes have been and are still being made.

The Socialist Alliance has been involved in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and creating the best possible climate for the return and arrival of all those who wished to come back to Kosovo. However, with respect to this question, which is one of the most complex issues, results have not been satisfactory.

Stressing that everyday activity to stabilize the situation has been made more difficult by the hostile propaganda from Albania, Seljani said that in the past period Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalism in the country, as well as unitarist, separatist and Cominform trends, the influence of the clergy, Rankovic-like ideas, and other trends have been stirred.

These trends negate all the results achieved in stabilizing the political and security situation in Kosovo and cause the process of stabilization in the province to be viewed in terms of a strong arm of constitutional changes and taking away independence, and cause cadres to be viewed as if they were Albanian nationalists and major enemies. Separationalist, one-sided and tendentious articles in some information media, which still occur from time to time, also make it more difficult to more successfully stabilize the situation.

We should demand that every person's full responsibility for public utterances and public writing be increased, regardless of the position that person holds, said Seljani.

He said that a normal political and security situation has now been created in Kosovo. In many respects this situation does not differ from the situation in the rest of the country.

However, he added, there is no place for complacency, since the enemy continues to be active, although hidden in deep illegality, changing his tactics and attempting to reorganise himself.

Bajram Seljani stressed that the Socialist Alliance had carried out broad action and achieved good but not sufficient results in eliminating negative phenomena. To date, for example, 136 usurped social flats have been returned, as well as 636 hectares of land, while unscrupulous debtors to society had paid back a total of 2.3 billion dinars.

In the debate the situation in a number of Kosovo municipalities was described with considerable detail.

Stating the fact that the overall situation in the province greatly depended on the situation in Pristina, Ilija Djukic said that the situation in the Pristina municipality is increasingly favorable, but emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues to spoil the picture.

Nezir Prokso stated that the situation in Titova Mitrovica was similar, adding that there have been examples of an increasing number of people coming back. In the first 5 months this year alone, 35 requests have been filed for returning to the "city of miners," 6 of them requests for the return of entire families. During this time 61 persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality registered to stay in Titova Mitrovica.

In the Podujevo municipality actions of subjective factors, increasingly assumed a broader character in spite of the existing opportunism and individual hostile acts, Sukrije Ejupi said. However, she also said that emigration would not stop until all excesses are completely halted. The latest hostile act, namely the desecration of the Serbian graveyard in the village of Brades in the Podujevo municipality, caused indignation among all honest people, and the perpetrators had already been caught, Ejupi added.

Taking part in the debate Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the provincial committee of the Kosovo LC, agreed with assessments that the political and security situation in the province continued to improve, stating that this could be seen in the general atmosphere, better human and intranational relations and increasing concrete activity being carried out in this sphere.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Kurtesi stressed that no one should or could be reconciled with this state of affairs and that everything should be done to halt this process. We cannot say, he added, that there are no instances of pressure as long as there is even one such example, even if it is not a direct attack. People have to live in complete peace and security.

In conclusion the president of the provincial committee of the Kosovo LC stressed that the hostile propaganda launced by the Albanian leadership, with Enver Hoxha at the head, had no other aim but to obstruct the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo and Yugoslavia as a whole. Enver Hoxha and his clique, Kurtesi said, do not seem to have anything better to do. However, we here and they over there know full well that they have many more important things to do, but they lack the strength to do them.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT ON IMMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

AU280942 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] At its session this afternoon, the Serbian Executive Council discussed a report prepared by the Committee for Social activities of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, the Committee for Sociopolitical System and Internal Affairs, and the Commission for Preventing the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. At the same time, the council also discussed a report by the working group monitoring the implementation of the conclusions of the Serbian Assembly and the Federal Executive Council on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The aforementioned documents note that, in the period from 11 March 1981, that is, from the time of the counterrevolutionary events to the end of March this year, a little more than 12,000 persons who immigrated from Kosovo have registered their residence in the republic and that there are very few who want to return to Kosovo. These facts show that not all conclusions of the Federal Executive Council and the Serbian Assembly are being implemented. The reports show that the conclusions must be further perfected and made more precise. It is expected that this entire topic will be more extensively discussed at the sessions of the Serbian Assembly Chambers next month.

Today, the Serbian Executive Council discussed a report on the difficulties experienced by the Republican Self-Managing Interest Community for Pension and Disability Insurance in securing the necessary funds for regular pension payments. It was stated at the session that the community is short of a little more than 3 billion dinars to normalize the situation, but that it is possible to overcome these problems by increasing the contributions from peasants because the land registry income is unrealistic, that is, it is 4.26 lower [as heard]. Furthermore, it is necessary to ensure that all commitments in arrears are collected in full and that the expenditures of professional services are reduced.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN COMMUNICATIONS CABLE -- Belgrade 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branisalv Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, today received Pando Vanchev, Bulgarian minister of Communications. During the conversation, which was also attended by Vucic Cagorovic, president of the Communications Community of Yugoslavia, and Drago Nikolic, director of the self-managing organization of associated labour of communications of Serbia, the possibilities of further mutual cooperation in the field of communications were evaluated positively. They especially discussed the building and laying of a (?communications) cable that would link the two countries, which is of mutual interest and corresponds to the need to expand and strengthen communications between Europe and the countries of the Near and Middle East. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 23 Jun 83 LD]